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GIVEN UNSOUGHT.

CHAPTER I.

On the 16th of May, 1865, at 3:30 in the afternoon, a young gentleman filled a pipe with tobacco and vigorously smoked. Before the smoker stood an easel, and against the easel reclined a half-finished oil painting, for the smoker was a painter, and his name was Edward Graysbrook.

The studio was picturesque; numberless oil sketches covered the walls. A suit of imitation armor on one side frowned defiance to the Medici Venus on the other, who seemed in her turn to smile a challenge to the world to produce beauty equal to hers; three or four lay figures, attired in various costumes, stood in attitudes more or less imposing; a dais covered with red cloth lay in one corner, a bookstand in another. For the rest, the room presented the usual artistic negligence and disregard of order.

Reclining on a couple of chairs, a cigar between his lips, there meditated a shrewd, intelligent-looking man, with a decided legal cut of whiskers and forensic double eye-glass—a man of eight and twenty, or thereabouts, who, when he spoke, enunciated his opinions with that tone of authority and don't-try-to-bully-me-sir kind of air for which the junior bar of England is remarkable, and occasionally ridiculous.

Puff—puff—puff. "No good—I cannot get the face I want. What on earth am I to do for a Titania?" quoth he of the brush.

"Leave her alone for a few days. You overwork yourself, dear boy. Drop your brush, wash your pallette, turn your picture to the wall and away with me."

"Away with you, indeed; yes—avaunt, quit my sight!—get thee behind me, tempter," answered the painter, laying down his brush and maulstick nevertheless, and throwing himself into an easy chair.

"Now, as I shall not interrupt your genius, I will explain my visit," exclaimed Thomas Lewis, B. A., of the Outer Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law. "Know by these presents,"—and he drew out two blocks of wood-work from his brief-bag—"that you behold the most influential contributor to the new paper, the Weekly Scalper. Here are your whereons to make your fortune as a caricaturist."

"You are very good, Tom; always looking after my interest."

"Quite so; I am as good as a father to you. But to night I intend to play the mother also, and to take you to a dance."

"A dance!"

"Exactly—at the house of Cyrus Hodges, the great picture dealer. An acquaintance with him would do you no harm—probably much good. I know him well enough to introduce you. You'll come? They live at Twickenham. We can sleep at Richmond, and take a pull on the river in the morning, which is precisely what you want.

The artist objected. He had forgotten his dancing, and had not wore evening clothes for nearly a year; besides he must go on with his work. At all events, he hated balls,—and at ten o'clock the same evening he entered the dancing-room at The Cedars with his friend Lewis.

"By Jove, there she is!" he exclaimed suddenly after being introduced to his host and hostess.

"Who? Why, what on earth do you mean?" answered Lewis, alarmed.

"A face for my Titania. Who is the lady in light green? If you know her, please introduce me."

"Certainly, directly they have finished the lancers."

Five minutes afterward, Ned was blushing and stammering before a tall stately girl of some nineteen or twenty years—a girl of slim and graceful figure, black waving hair, and eyes of liquid fire.

How he now regretted his want of *savoir faire!* Had he copied the movements of the gilded youth around, Edward Graysbrook would have lolled upon a sofa, stared the lady out of countenance, or talked of the boat race or the academy, which he had never visited, with the self-complacent jauntiness affected in Mabie. However, for his pizee of mind, Ned was rarely thrown into the society of young or lovely women; with the exception of some half dozen models; subsequently, when he most needed it, he lost his tongue; knew that he looked awkward, and wished himself at St. John's Wood.

The lady flirted her fan for a few seconds, and then glanced at Ned, exclaimed, "I know your name very well from Mr. Lewis, and your painting from my own eyes, Mr. Graysbrook; and since you exhibited that sketch at the Dudley, we have much wished to make the acquaintance of the artist." And Miss Graham flashed another rocket from her eyes, and Ned's heart fluttered like a butterfly.

He was about to attempt a complimentary rejoinder, when a dapper little gentleman with a twisted mousnche approached the fair one and claimed her hand for the "Mabel Waltz." With a pretty smile to Ned, Miss Graham took her partner's arm, and was presently lost in the maze of muslin.

He never had another opportunity of speaking to her that night; he thought all women frivolous and dancing demoralizing.

"Who is Miss Graham?" said he to his friend, as they were strolling back to Richmond. "Her's is a face I should like to paint. Thanks, I'll take a cigar."

"She is Mrs. Hodges' niece. Lucy Baker and Mrs. Cyrus were sisters, I understand, and the former ran away from a boarding school with Jack Graham, of the —th Foot. He was as good a fellow as ever lived, with a little money and less brains, over head and ears in debt, and in love with his wife. A year or so after his first child was born the regiment was ordered to the Crimea. Lucy vowed she would go with her husband, and the little girl, too weak to undergo such a journey, was left in Mrs. Hodges' care. Poor Jack was shot through the lungs at Inkerman, and his wife died of a fever caught while nursing the wounded at Scutari. These are the facts as related by Mrs. Cyrus."

"A sad story, indeed! And who is the small man with the waxed moustache?"

"A certain Captain Wagstaffe. His regiment, the —th Hussars, is now quartered at Hampton Court. He is, I fancy, smitten with the lovely Lucy—a fact to which Mrs. Cyrus does not seem to object. She is, Mrs. Hodges, I mean, as you have perceived, by no means brilliant, and prefers the heavy dragoon moustaches and small talk to the mutton-chop whiskers and intellect. Give me a Vesuvian, Ned."

"What a fate for poor Lucy Graham!"

"Ah, ah, the green-eyed monster already? You must take care, dear boy, or those eyes will be too many for you. I, iron-clad, as I am, have felt their influence. Take care, dear boy, take care."

As he tossed on his pillow that same night, Ned's mind constantly recurred to the lines:

"Prometheus-like, from heaven she stole
The fire that 'neath those silken lashes,
In darkest moments seem to roll
From eyes that cannot hide their flashes."

And then—oh, fair reader, then he did not spring from his bed, pace the room, clench his hands, beat the air with passionate jealous frenzy, but did what all sensible men under similar circumstances do, if they can—fast fall asleep.

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"Oars back, get forward, row on, all," cried the steerer. Two short strokes, then a long one; and then the eight-oared cutter shot away from the landing-place at Kingston, through the railway-bridge, down with the stream toward Teddington Lock.

The boat was Salter's, the crew was the D. R. C. eight, out for a long half-holiday spin. Once through the lock, the steerer gave the word, and the boat, gaining impetus at every stroke shot through the water at racing speed. It was already dusk, and the stroke was rowing a good thirty-six to the minute.

Eel-pie House was reached and passed. "Now, then, all—smartly round the bend," cried the steerer, when suddenly something dark loomed ahead.

Easy all! stop her hard!" shrieked the coxswain.

Twas too late—the sharp bow of the cutter crashed into the broadside of the ferry-boat, which almost cut in half sank, immediately.

The ferryman, an old fellow 60 years of age, unable to swim, sank and was carried down by the tide. The other occupants of the boat were a nursemaid and two children. The maid and one of the latter had managed to cling to the oars of the eight, but the other had been carried down the stream.

"Let no one move in that eight, or you'll be upset," cried a voice close by. The warning came from Graysbrook, who had witnessed the accident, sculling a light skiff, with Lewis in the stern steering. "I'll get them out."

Sculling quickly up to the eight, Ned raised the child from the water and lifted her into his skiff.

The nurse was a more difficult subject to deal with. She was a big woman, and to have attempted to drag her into the boat would inevitably have upset it. The other child must be rescued first.

Shouting for aid from the bank, Ned kicked off his shoes and plunged into the water.

By this time several boats had pushed out from shore, one of which rescued the nurse, while anotner quickly followed Graysbrook and his insensible charge, as they were drifting down with the tide.

The artist, though a strong and active swimmer in days gone by, was well nigh spent when he was lifted into "The Saucy Kate."

The shore reached, the sufferers were carried to a parlor in the little inn close to the river side. Lights were brought, when Lewis cried:

"Hodges' children, by heavens! Come, let us carry them up to the house."

CHAPTER II.

Two days after the accident, Edward Graysbrook sat painting his picture with all his heart and life. No model had sat to him, yet the face and figure of Titania were accomplished works of art. To represent a pair of sparkling eyes; two pouting lips, a dimpling smile, and a shock of jetty hair, is to a clever artist by no means an impossible task; nevertheless, a shade darker here, a trifle lighter there, until it bore an expression that would be R. A. had carried in his heart since he quitted The Cedars.

A sound of wheels, a rap at the door, and Cyrus Hodges appeared on the scene.

"Ah! my dear boy, glad to find you in. I've come to thank you in a more becoming way than I had time for the other night, for your pluck and presence of mind in saving my child's life. Tut tut! no answering me. Damme, sir, you did save it, and I am not the sort of a man to forget a claim of that kind. Now, let us see. What do you call that picture? Titania, eh? Humm-m! I know the face. Why, yes it's surely Lucy Graham, my wife's niece. Ah! you dog. Well, you might have taken a worse model. Have you sold it?"

"Not yet," said Ned.

"Then I'll have it. Come, we won't haggle over it. I dare say my price will suit you. What did you get for your gold medal picture?"

"A hundred and fifty pounds."

"Then I'll double it," said Hodges, taking out his check-book. "By Jove, though, that's very pretty," he continued, as his eye caught sight of a sketch in a corner of the room. "Have you any more like it?"

"I have some in this portfolio," answered Ned.

"Dear me! that's a charming little but; and this too. Well, I shall take these with me in my cab, if you don't object."

Ned was only too happy, of course.

"By the way, I hope you will come and visit us at Twickenham. Mrs. Hodges particularly wishes it. Sundays we are always at home. Lunch at 2, dinner at 7. I shall expect you next next Sunday. Good-bye, and above all things, don't hurry 'Titania.' I think we shall make you if she's a success."

And with the portfolio of sketches under his arm, the great picture-dealer blustered out of the room into his cab, and back to town.

Ned took the check. Three hundred and fifty pounds!

A capital man of business was Cyrus Hodges. Profuse in the number and quality of his dinners to such acquaintances as were useful to him, lavish almost to extravagance on his horses, his liveries, his house, and his wife, he rarely ever, except by mistake, paid a farthing over the price at which he could save fifty per cent. likely to return to him. One of his most liberal customers was the Duke of St. Mawes, who had bought, however, Gray brook's gold medal picture from another dealer. His grace was a judge, and recognizing germs of genius in the work, had bought up many other smaller pictures and sketches from the same hand.

Q. E. D. Cyrus had stolen a march upon the noble Duke.

So Ned on the following Sunday went down to Twackinham, and was received by Cyrus with much *empressment*, introduced to a number of painters, journalists and art critics, and made much of. Mrs. Hodges was quietly gracious. Of course she sweetly thanked him for his great services; but then he was as an artist, and most artists are generally so queer. His coat was not cut by Poole; Lincoln and Bennett had no account against him. He might have had talent, but he spoke never a pretty nothing to her ear; he wore moustaches, but they lacked the cavalry twirl of the latest fashionable scandal he could explain nothing. Sum total of his delinquencies, he was too thorough for Mr. Cyrus, and looked seriously on his life and on his art.

To Miss Lucy Graham these delinquencies appeared attroctions. Though fond of a fast *deux temps*, and a subsequent chatter with her partner in the conservatory, she was not frivolous; though she possessed a woman's shade of coquetry, she was no flirt, though her eyes were bright and sparkling as diamond flashes, though her lashes were dark and long, she was free from conceit and affectation—a rather remarkable trait now-a-days, but to be accounted for, perhaps, by her having an object in life, and that object not matrimony.

Yes, Lucy had an object, and that object was excellence in music. Possessed of a contralto voice and a fine ear, practice and professors had made her a star of the drawing-room; and Ned, seated next to her that day at dinner, and strolled through the grounds in the cool of the evening, found in her, if not in affinity, at all events sympathy, and the fellow-feeling of an artist.

"By-the-by, Graysbrook," said Hodges, as our friend was bidding his host adieu, "would it be worth while to come down here and give my girl a few lessons in painting? You might take some rooms down here for the rest of the summer, fresh air will not hurt the picture, and I am anxious to see how 'Titania' progresses. Good by. Think of it."

The offer was duly considered, and a week later Edward Graysbrook was located in a pretty cottage within a few minutes' walk from the river and the Cedars.

In years after, when the artist was broiling under a Palestine sun, or cooling under an Andalusian archway, the remembrance of the summer of '65 was a celestial dream. As his work became a labor of love, so did love become part of his work as he sat painting before his easel, the sun shining on his canvass and glorifying the face of the girl he loved.

So passed the summer away. Ned got through much work, listened to Lucy's voice, and constantly rowed her and her little cousin up the river.

After these excursions, sleep was coy; and Ned would build castles. A man of sense and chivalry, however, he forbore to declare his love.

"No, I cannot ask her to share my poverty. Some day—who knows—I might be a distinguished and wealthy man; and then—ah! she'll probably be married to some one else. No, many a man has his cross to bear, and, help me Heaven, I will bear mine."

Autumn came, and Mrs. Hodges and family went to Brighton, Ned back to St. John's Wood. Christmas passed and Easter found our artist still hard at work. At length the day arrived, and Ned's four pictures were on show at his studio. Many fashionable ladies and gentlemen found their way that Monday to St. John's Wood by means of the circular sent out by Hodges. Remarks were various.

"Absolutely charming," quoth a middle-aged lady.

"Awfully nice," from a charmer of 18.

"What lovely eyes!" murmured a third.

"Heavenly," answered a fourth.

"Awfully funny, those little devils," remarked a young Colonstreamer.

"The frame, it strikes me, is the higher work of art," snapped *sotto voce* a disappointed painter, now art critic.

"Charcoaro altogether defective," from an unsuccessful amateur.

"To my mind, my dear, it's shocking," whispered a contributor to the Victoria Magazine, in spectacles. "Art can be better exemplified than by a lack of drapery".

So wags the world's verdict. Praise—aloud, criticism—in whisper, abuse—between the teeth.

The pictures were sent in, and Graysbrook took a few days' holiday. On "Titania," for more reasons than one, he pinned his faith; and his faith was strong.

Returning to town, he passed through Trafalgar Square, and strolled into the academy to see the book of rejected pictures.

Heavens! what did he see? Three of his paintings hung, one rejected, and that one "Titania."

He sprang into a hansom and drove to Bond street. Hodges was busy writing.

"Ah! I see you have heard, then, my boy. Well, I consider it the most remarkable piece of good luck."

"Good luck!" cried Ned.

"Exactly," returned Hodges. "Now you wait, and see what I'll do. I said that picture should make you, and, damme, it shall."

CHAPTER III.

"I say, Ned! by Jove, here's something for you to read," exclaimed Tom Lewis, tossing the newspaper across the table, as he and Graysbrook were finishing breakfast in Lewis' chambers in Lincoln's Inn."

"What is it?"

"Read it, my friend—read for yourself."

And Graysbrook did read, and the subject referred to was balm to his disappointment. The newspaper was the Daily Electrifyer; the article was the third leader. It was couched in gushing language, and appeared to be prompted by a letter in another part of the paper, headed "Flunkeyism at the Royal Academy," and signed "Fair Play." The letter abused that select body for negligence, accused them of favoritism, and after a couple of "Now Sirs," to the editor, asked if such corruption could longer be borne; and whether it was not part and parcel of the same system which in Parliament had already refused a reform bill, and still tolerated game laws. The leader-writer had taken up the cudgels in favor of the writer of the letter, and thought that something ought to be done, hinted several impracticable remedies, and concluded a formible article by reminding the academy that the object of their institution was to encourage art, not do damp it; that the annual exhibition should contain the collective artistic genius of the country, and not become the show-room for portraits of the aristocracy, or the emporium of a clique!

"Well," remarked Ned, laying down the paper, "I dare say it's all true, but it won't help me."

"Don't be too sure, there is more behind."

And so indeed there was. The next morning there were a dozen letters in the Electrifyer from indignant correspondents, making mention of several well-known artists whose pictures had been rejected; notably amongst these was Graysbrook's. Three days later a pamphlet appeared, which created a great sensation, and sold by thousands. This was written—no matter by whom; some say by a painter turned critic, and a constant partaker of Sunday dinners at The Cedars—in terse and forcible English, proving mathematically that the average time given by the Soliciting Committee to the examination of each picture was under three seconds. Graysbook's name was mentioned again in glowing terms, and flung in the teeth of the Academy. Outside the exhibition, and all around Trafalgar square, the pamphlet was sold, price threepence; reviews of it appeared in the press; and the Weekly Scalper, true to its friends, published a cartoon, in which the Hanging Committee was ridiculed, and verses landed Ned.

Now was the time for Cyrus Hodges to profit by the storm he had contributed to raise. He opened a gallery in Bond street, exhibited "Titania" and three French paintings, advertised extensively, and drew crowds. Among his other patrons came the Duchess of St. Mawes, and the following day his Grace. The lady took a violent fancy to "Titania," and the consequence was that Cyrus sold the picture and pocketed 200 per cent.

Nor was this all. Ned other paintings sold immediately for three times the price he had paid for them, and the artist went to dinner at St. Mawe's House. This visit was, thanks to Hodges, duly chronicled in the *Morning Post*, and a fortnight later Ned, clad in a suit of Poole's, appeared at some fashionable entertainment every night. In short, he was the rage for about four weeks, when the arrival of a popular author from Fiji, and a two-volume book of travels from his pen somewhat eclipsed him.

In the mean time dinners were multiplying at the Cedars. Lucy was cultivating her voice and receiving much attention. One morning, Captain Waggstaffe rode from Hampton Court to Twickenham, found Lucy alone in the drawing-room, and made her an offer of his hand, his fortune, his mustache, and his heart. He was politely and firmly declined.

Ned heard of the repulse from Lewis, his heart bounded with joy, then sank within him.

"She has refused a man of birth and fortune," he said to himself, "what chance should I have, who possess neither? No; I must bide my time."

That summer of 1866 will long be remembered by city men. The fall of the one great house dragged hundreds of smaller ones in its ruin. Panic everywhere. Long, white faces met every morning on the Stock Exchange. Men one day the owners of thousands, awoke the next morning beggars. Every trader was more or less hit. Hodges, whose busy hand drove many irons, other than his ostensible business, in the fire, had suffered with the rest, but up to a certain time, to no large amount. The sky was black, but Cyrus wore a sunny smile; to no one did he confide his troubles, and, of course, not to his wife.

August was near, and Graysbrook made up his mind at last not to ask Lucy to be his wife, but to leave England for a time. He told his secret to Lewis, who, of course, had divined it months before and made ready for a journey to Palestine and Egypt. Hodges approved of the plan, promised to look after all the pictures he sent home, gave him two commissions, and asked him to dine at Twickenham to say good by.

There were no other visitors that evening, and the dinner was dull enough—Hodges silent and gloomy, his wife querulous, and Lucy reserved and very pale. The cloth removed, Hodges swallowed four glasses of wine rapidly, and begged Ned to excuse him for half an hour, as he had letters to write. Ned went into the drawing-room; Mrs. Hodges was tending her young child, who was ill; Lucy was alone.

At his request, Lucy seated herself at the piano, and for a time her sweet, rich voice held him enthralled. At last she sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," and when she reached the lines—

"It may be for years and it may be forever;
Then why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart!"

Graysbrook, as he bent over her, saw her bosom heave and a tear glide slowly down her cheek. Another moment, she broke off from her song and burst into tears. The ardent torrent of his love at last broke forth.

"Miss Graham—Lucy—Lucy—my love—my darling!"

And he clasped her trembling to his heart.

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Half an hour later Mrs. Hodges entered the room and tea was served.

"Beccles," said she to the servant, "take mas cup to your master."

The man returned presently with a white face.

"If you please, ma'am, master's unwell—fainted, I'm afraid."

Thoroughly alarmed, all three rushed to the library. There lay Hodges across the hearthrug insensible, foam on his lips, a letter crushed in his hands.

"Open the window, quick!" cried Ned; "unloosen the collar, and you, Beccles, run to the nearest doctor. I'll gallop to Richmond and fetch a physician."

And quick as thought Ned ran to the stables; and groom was absent, so he saddled one of the carriage horses, jumped on his back and tore along the Richmond road.

He had galloped a quarter of a mile, when in the darkness the horse stumbled, and Ned, never a great rider, was thrown heavily upon the stony road.

CHAPTER IV.

When Edward Graysbrook recovered consciousness, he found himself in bed, his right arm in splints, and an odd feeling in his head. The arm was broken and his head was shaved.

Six weeks had elapsed since that unlucky tumble, and during that time he had raved in the frenzy of brain fever, tended by Tom Lewis, with that love which few men have patience to bestow, even on their dearest friends.

Sad was the intelligence which Lewis had to impart imprudent speculation, a crisis in the city, bankruptcy, apoplexy, death. When the patient had sufficiently recovered to bear the shock, he learned how, after the death of Cyrus Hodges, the Cedars had been seized by the creditors, how the widow and family, after a brief sojourn in London, had departed for Germany, to find a home in some small provincial town.

One morning when Graysbrook was able to sit in an arm chair at the open window looking into Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lewis gave him a letter which had been awaiting his recovery. The writing was in Lucy Graham's hand. Ned trembled as he opened the envelope. The letter ran thus:

"JULY 26, 1866.

"I hardly know how to express what I wish to convey to you. We are, both my aunt and I, deeply concerned to hear of your accident, which we hope will not prove as serious as had been anticipated. You have, of course, heard that my poor uncle is no more, and that a heavy domestic calamity overwhelms my aunt. It is with regard to this that I must ask you, dear Edward, to forget all that passed between us on that last occasion that we met. You must not think me false to you when I ask you to take this step; I am only, I am sure, true to myself. I have another duty to perform, a duty more sacred than that of an affianced wife. My aunt, who has been a mother to me, is now poor and suffering; my cousins are young and must be educated. I can do something now to alleviate their distress; I can comfort my aunt and teach her children. Edward you, you must see that I am right, for, bitter trial as it is for me to bid farewell to you, it is impossible for me, who lived with her in prosperity to desert her now, even for you! We shall live at some small German town—I shall not say where—and I shall work hard at music.

"You, with your great career before you, can easily afford to forget me. If you do not, some day we may meet again. Good-by.

Your sincere friend,
LUCY FRANCES GRAHAM."

"Dear, noble girl!" cried her lover, as he finished the letter; "she is indeed worth living for; and he wept like a child.

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May, 1869. Three years had scarcely changed the great city. A monstrous hotel or two had sprung up in places, a general election had changed the ministry, the Royal Academy had removed from Trafalgar Square to Piccadilly, one or two comic periodicals had fretted an hour or so, and were seen no more, young ladies promenaded Regent street with false hair piled in a fashion of a century ago to gaze at the photographs of half-dressed actresses (Heaven save the mark!) with a *crinoline* which would have driven our grandmothers frantic, bankruptcy had become a necessary element in the education of our hereditary legislators, who in the morning might attend a meeting of creditors or appear before a receiver, and later in the day take their ancestral seats in the House of Lords to direct their minds, knowing as to race-horses and cricket as to ballet girls, to the affairs of the nation. Socially there were changes, but in its outward aspect London of '69 wore the same face as London of '66.

In the smoking-room of the "Arcadian" was congregated a crown of after-dinner loungers. Painters in long beards, barristers in mutton-chop whiskers, actors with clean-shorn, blue-tinted cheeks, guardsmen with curled moustaches and patent-leather boots, dramatic critics always on the qui vive for scraps of news, journalists with ears ever for a chance for "copy," silent waiters and cigars and seltzer water. The new Royal Academy had that morning been opened, and as the subject was last news, it formed the principal theme for conversation.

"By-the-by, Dalrymple," said a youngish looking barrister, with sharp, intelligent features, to a well-known art critic, as the two were seated amidst a group of smokers, "did you notice 'Hush to-day' in a large in the big room next to M——?"

"Yes, mean the new A. R. A.'s picture—yes, I noticed it."

"I am astonished at a lawyer asking the question. Discretion is the soul of criticism as well as of valor. Nous verrons."

"Ah," said the barrister, not at all disconcerted, "it's a most artistic work, to my mind—the best he's done. I suppose you'll state it in—no I forget, you can afford to praise him now he's an A. R. A."

The critic shrugged his shoulders almost imperceptibly, and smoked his cigar.

"You know the man, Lewis, don't you?" asked another.

"We were at school together, and have been very good friends ever since."

"By-the-by, I have not seen him lately; I remember voting for him here, but that must have been some months ago. He was the man about whose picture all the row was got up, yes—I don't think I have seen him this season."

"No, I don't think you have; he has been abroad for three years in Spain and in Palestine. I hear from him occasionally, and was the first to let him know of his election. R—the R. A. got him elected, I believe. And shall we go to see him again. Waiter, the *Globe* and a cup of coffee," and the group broke up.

In a low, easy chair, a cigar in his mouth, our friend Tom Lewis sat reading the *Globe*. He had finished "Notes of the Day," and had begun the leader, an attack on the Home Secretary, when a man in evening dress entered the room, tall, vigorous, with browned face and hands, a crisp curly beard and mustache, and Saxon blue eyes. Glancing round the room, he saw Lewis, advanced to him and touched him on the shoulder.

"Good heavens! it can't be you, Ned!"

"The same, dear boy, how are you?"

And the two friends clasped hands.

"By Jove! how you are altered—improved, I mean," said Lewis when his friend had sat down close to him. "But tell me, when did you arrive?"

"Only three days ago. I went directly to your chambers, found you had moved—Isaac's name to look in a Law List, because I knew I'd find you here. I have been dining with Houghton, and came on here to look up my old friends. Come, tell me all about everything."

And the two sat and smoked, and fought their early battles over again.

"And, now," exclaimed Ned, "I must be off. I called yesterday at St. Mawes House, and I was asked by the Duchess to an evening party."

"Capital!" answered Lewis. "I, too, am going. You wonder how I came to have the entree perhaps? Know, then, I was junior counsel for the Marquis of Grampound, the Duke's eldest son, in the election petition, when he was so nearly unseated for bribery, and conducted myself in such a wise as to have become an intimate friend of the young man and a constant visitor to the Duke's. Come, it's time to go."

As they rattled along Picadilly in a hansom, Ned inquired if his friend had heard aught of Mrs. Hodges and her children.

"Oh dear, yes, Mrs. Cyrus has married again. An American, I understand. One of her children died two years ago, but the other is now one of the belles of Baltimore."

"And Lucy?"

"My information is not precise about her. I heard, however, that she disapproved of her aunt's marriage, and after some little difficulty has appeared as a public singer."

"Where, in England?"

"No, in Italy. I believe; Mrs. Hodges lived in Rome for two years. But here we are."

The rooms were crowded. Lewis and Ned, after a gracious reception from the Duchess, retired to the staircase for comfort and air. Presently a song was commenced, a simple ballad—"Kathleen Mavourneen." The crowd was so dense that the singer could not be seen from the door.

"Who is it?" asked a bystander.

"I forget the name," answered another, "but an English girl, and a *protege* of Her Grace, picked up at Naples I believe."

Ned was enthralled, then startled. Yes, there could be no doubt, it was the voice whose echo was ever in his ears—he was listening to Lucy Graham once again!

As the last reverberations died away, Ned advanced eagerly through the people in time to see his love escorted toward the conservatory. Her cavalier was the young Marquis. Presently the young gentleman emerged alone, obedient to a message from his mother. Graysbrook stepped in, and found his divinity alone among the flowers. For a moment he regarded her without speaking. She raised her eyes, and the deli-cate roses flew to her cheeks.

"Lucy! Lucy! you have not forgotten me?"

"Oh, heavens!—Mr. Graysbook—no, of course I have not forgotten you!" and the blushing girl almost gasped for breath.

Ned sank into a seat beside her, and softly took her hand.

"Lucy, you remember the last time we met! If you do not I shall go through the same scene again. Times have changed; you will not shun me again? Tell me, sweet!"

Lucy Graham, trembling with joy, inclined like the goddess of love toward him—and

Thus again they met.—*London Society.*

Affairs at the South.

Specials to the Nashville Union and American from the places named report as follows:

TRENTON, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—Armed men are pouring in from the country, to find all quiet. So men say that they cannot find an armed negro. Two out of six negroes found shot last night are still alive.

PICKETTSVILLE, 6 P. M.—The men are in arms. All rumors of armed negro bands fighting in the country are believed to be false.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—Dispatches from Humboldt and other offices along the line of the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, in Gibson county, near the scene of the disturbance on Saturday, say that a perfect reign of terror exists in consequence of the excitement growing out of a mob getting sixteen negroes out of prison last night and killing them. Blacks and whites are arming, and such is the dread of a conflict ensuing that the Railroad officials find it difficult to prevent employes leaving the road. Further news is anxiously expected.

A Memphis Appeal special from Humboldt says the excitement in Gibson county is subsiding. No further bloodshed is anticipated. Women and children have been coming in there during the day, and the wildest excitement existed throughout the evening, owing to rumors of negroes marching in strong force on Pickettsville, and rumors of their having murdered two women. On the other hand, the negroes are terribly alarmed, and many fled to the woods fearing the fate of those taken from Trenton jail last night.

The origin of the trouble was at a barbecue near Pickettsville five weeks since, in a difficulty between a white man named J. Hale, and Josh Webb, colored, about the payment of a half dollar. Since then the negroes had made numerous threats of violence. On Saturday last, while two young men named Monroe Morgan and James Warren were riding along the road, three miles from Pickettsville, they were fired upon by 30 or 40 negroes, hid in the woods. The young men abandoned their horses, took to the woods, and escaped to town. The citizens had become alarmed at the firing, in view of the reports that the negroes were organizing armed companies. Suspecting a negro named Ben. Walker of complicity in the shooting, a constable with a posse proceeded to his house, where they captured a negro named Ben. Ballard, who confessed that they had met on Saturday night and organized to protect Col. Webb, colored, from Hale, and after that to kill Ballard Hauer for divulging their plans to the whites. He after mustering and firing on Morgan and Warren they separated. He also gave the names of a large number engaged in a plot for assassination and murder. When Ballard's confession was made public, the greatest excitement spread throughout the country, and the citizens gathered at Pickettsville and a meeting was called, at which Squire Barnett presided. It was decided to summon a posse and arrest a number of negroes, who, according to Ballard, were leaders. This was done and they were brought to Pickettsville. On Sunday night, a band of masked men rode into town and demanded the prisoners, but Marshal Dungan refused to give them up and the masskers left. On Monday, the negroes were arraigned before a Justice on the charge of shooting with intent to kill and of inciting a riot.

One of them, Jerrett Barrows, turned States' evidence, and related the story of the cause, origin, purposes and expectations of an extensive organization among the negroes of Gibson County, which was corroborated by Nelson McGhee, colored, who also said it was rumored for some time past that General Grant would back the negroes in whatever course they took against the whites, and acting on this belief, they had determined to extirpate the whites, so as to obtain the lands, &c., but had not agreed on the time for the outbreak. This measure for the murder of the whites, was agreed to by all except Burrell Butler, of Pickettsville, and because of the opposition, they intended to kill him on Saturday night, for fear he would tell the whites. Burrows also gave the names of several other persons who were to be killed on Saturday and told where the negroes met in the Railroad cut and organized by electing Wesley Shields Captain, until they should reach Colonel Webb's house, who was then to take command. They also expected to meet a company from Humboldt, under charge of Jean Regan, which failed to come. Their object in organizing thoroughly was to shoot the Ku Klax, who they understood were raiding the country to persecute the negroes.

After the examination they were committed to the jail at Trenton, and the result has been already announced. The lynching of the prisoners causes much indignation here.

A special from Trenton to the Memphis Avalanche gives the following additional particulars regarding the slaughter of the colored prisoners. After the maskers, numbering about 100, had obtained possession of the prisoners, they marched off on the Huntington road. Half a mile from town, six of the number were cut loose and told to make their escape, and as soon as that command was given a full volley was fired on them, killing four, and wounding two, one mortally. The remainder were carried up the river two miles and killed. Their remains were collected and are being taken care of.

The Circuit Court was in session at Memphis on the 26th. On the assembling of the court in the morning several speeches were made by members of the bar, denouncing the conduct of the disguised men, and urging upon the Judge to give the Grand Jury an extra charge, ordering them to send out for witnesses all along the road from here to Pickettsville, in order to arrest and punish the criminals. While the charge was being delivered, runners arrived in hot haste with the report that a large body of negroes, well armed, were marching to Trenton, which caused the adjournment of the Court. Scouts were sent out, and returned reporting all quiet.

There is no mistake but that the negroes are well organized in this county and ready for action in a moment's notice. Two companies from Union City have arrived.

The Sheriff of Tunica county, Mississippi, has arrested 34 of the ring leaders in the late riot at Austin.

A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Owentown, Owen county, says the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, just arrived from the front, says that arrangements have been made whereby the opposing parties, the Walkers, Russels and Smoots, are to come together and give themselves into the hands of the United States and State authorities, who are to protect them until the whole affair is settled by law. This is presumed to be the only means of settling the disgraceful feud.

NASHVILLE, August 27.—Gov. Brown sent the following dispatch to the Sheriff of Gibson county, at 12 o'clock last night:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26—I have no direct information of your troubles, but it is reported here on the authority of press dispatches that riots are imminent in your county. If this be true, it is your duty to summon a posse of your best citizens and preserve the peace by dispersing the rioters and preventing collisions, but in such a manner and by such means, if possible, as to avoid bloodshed. Keep me advised of the state of things and I will render you all necessary assistance to uphold the law and protect society. I have offered a reward of $500 each for the jail breakers, and invoke your aid and that of all good citizens to bring all the law-breakers to punishment.

[signed] JNO. C. BROWN, Governor.

He also issued a proclamation, offering $500 reward each for the Trenton jail-breakers and the two murderers of Julia Hayden, a colored school teacher of Trousdale county. Nothing later from Gibson county.

Why Her Plan Didn't Work.

The Pottsville (Pa.) *Miners Journal* is responsible for the following story. "A Pottsville maid, quite old, becoming anxious about her matrimonial chances, recently concocted a plan to deceive a young fellow as to her age. This is the way she tried it: The old family Bible contained a faithful record of all births, marriages, and deaths. This volume the maiden took to her chamber, and selecting the birth page, she managed by dint of scratching and writing to change the date of her birth to a period eleven years later than what it had legitimately been recorded. Then the table was placed on the sitting-room table in a conspicuous manner. That evening came along the lover. He soon began to finger the Bible pages, and finally reached the birth record, where and when he discovered, to his surprise, that his Angelina was just one year younger than he. He thought it strange as she appeared older. He kept his mouth shut and continued to rumble over the pages. Next he began reading the death list, and made the very astounding discovery that the maidenly maiden, according to the Bible, had actually been born ten years after the decease of her father. The young man quietly arose and bid Angelina good-by, and now swears that eternal vigilance is indeed the price of liberty.

The Law of Longevity.

A writer recently attempted to give the reason why some men live longer than others—the law of longevity, in fact. He goes into an elaborate argument and explanation. He treats of inheritance and harmony of function—respiration, digestion, circulation, assimilation and secretion—mental hygiene, and temperance and regularity. It almost appears, before we are through, that no man should die at all who starts with a good constitution and takes care of himself. Doctors may speculate as much as they choose, but they have to meet conflicting data to reconcile. It seems as if people live to old age just for the same reason, "because they do." Some are temperate and some are liquor fiends; many lead an open-air life, and others pass most of their time in store or house or office. Vigorous exercise or continued indolence, Graham bread and fruit, or pork and beans and cabbage, tobacco or the abhorrence of a pipe, moderate labor or mental vacuity—all have their contenarians.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPT. 3, 1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year for $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $1.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOYS AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.50.

HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE KENTUCKY TROUBLE.

The condition of society in some portions of Kentucky is but slightly removed from actual barbarism. There is no law, except that of might, which is respected, and every man is compelled to consider himself surrounded by armed desperadoes, ready to take his life, and must prepare for the worst. Just now, in Garrard county, a state of war exists, several lives having been sacrificed already. This is the result of a family feud, the families of SELLERS and KENNEDY having been engaged in a war of extermination for some time, both parties always being prepared for a deadly struggle. The moral sentiment of the community was so low that no check could be placed upon these proceedings, the men firing at each other whenever within range without interference from citizens or the authorities. Finally the community became involved in the feud, the friends of each party arming until quite formidable forces were in the field. The Louisville *Courier Journal*, in an article on the subject on Monday, says:

This whole Garrard county business is the offspring of the intolerable disregard of law which marks the administration of justice in certain parts of Kentucky, and which has been treated with such complaisance by public sentiment throughout the State during the last fifteen or twenty years. But for the weakness of the courts, and the leniency of opinion as to the use of deadly weapons, it would be impossible for a family feud like that of the Sellers and Kennedys to set the common order and peace at defiance, to bring great numbers of people in collision, and to involve the very Commonwealth itself in the whirlpool of a costly and disgraceful melee.

* * * * * * *

This wretched ruffianism at Lancaster should set people to thinking. It is a popular outgrowth. The courts, with their timid officials and blunted sense of justice, are products of the times which the people themselves have made. The record of the last six months—of the last six weeks—ought to cause every true man in Kentucky to blush with shame and burn with indignation. Are we a race of cowards? Who tweaks us by the nose? Who crams the lie down our throat? No one; and yet, brutally courageous as we show ourselves when brought to an individual stand, we have not the moral courage to protect ourselves as a community from ruffianism, and are so tame and cowardly that we see the weak, the lowly, the unarmed, set upon by armed bullies and desperadoes without experiencing any shock of manly scorn at all adequate to redress.

The *Courier-Journal* is the leading Democratic organ at the South, and its condemnation of the condition of things in Kentucky, where Democrats have undisputed sway, is very significant. It means that the management of affairs by its party friends is so outrageously corrupt and bad that every good citizen must protest against it and insist upon the enforcement of law and order. But the Kentucky authorities will not heed the appeals of the *Courier-Journal*, for law and order are not consistent with Democratic success. Anarchy must prevail in order to keep the State in the hands of the Democracy. This is the war in Kentucky, and it is the war all over the South. What do Northern Democrats think of it?

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks the BEECHER-TILTON scandal may result in the purification of the social atmosphere. It says:

Altogether, the Beecher-Tilton affair, while temporarily overclouding the community by its dark and loathsome revelations, will eventually, purify the social and religious atmosphere. It will subordinate impulse to reason, and prove the value of that conservatism which a fast age was inclined to cast aside as an incumbrance. Rapid sailing is pleasant, but no sane captain will throw his ballast overboard. The present generation has just been taught a needed lesson of caution.

☞ The Count De CHAMBORD, fearing that the Imperialists are gaining advantages over the masses of France, through his apathy and prolonged absence, has signified his intention to return thither in September, and spend a season in travelling about and visiting his native land.

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

The Democratic party, prior to the war, under the leadership of JEFF. DAVIS, VALLANDIGHAM, and that class of proslaveryites, resolved and re-resolved that "this is the White Man's Government." This was the motto upon all their banners and the watchword at all their gatherings. Those who declared that human slavery should not be extended into territory then free, were branded as "negro worshippers," "amalgamationists," etc., and the Democracy declared their determination to assert and maintain the superiority of the white race, and its right to make servants and slaves of colored races, whether from Africa, China, Japan, or the forests of America.

The Democratic party is the same today that it was before the war. Its principles have not changed. In the Democratic Convention of Louisiana on the 25th inst., the declaration was sent forth that the Democratic party is the "White Men's Party." That is to be the watchword of the party hereafter, just as "this is the White Man's Government" was its motto prior to the war. It represents that prejudice against the colored race which ever characterizes conceited ignorance, and the party, in adopting this motto, plants itself squarely in the midst of the lowest and most gross elements of society. "The White Man's Party!" A party which makes merit of color and assumes that the Creator, in giving a dark skin to some of his children, designated them as inferior beings, only nt to be the slaves of His white children.

The day for such obnoxious doctrines has passed. When slavery was in the height of its prosperity and power—when the people were blinded by prejudice and custom—this warfare against the colored race was popular; but to-day, such an effort to trample upon human rights and liberties in the persons of colored men, women, and children, will be rebuked by every intelligent person throughout the Northern States, and every true Republican at the South. The people of this country have declared that all men are created free and equal, and they have sealed that vow with their blood and treasure. The old fossilized pro-slaveryites of the South, and their doughfaced allies at the North, like FRANK HURD & Co., may emblazen upon their banners that theirs is a "White Man's Party," but the intelligent people of the country cannot be induced to lock arms with rebels in a warfare against loyal colored people.

A WOMAN'S OPINION OF MRS TILTON.

A gossipy letter from one of the Wisconsin watering places says that ladies sojourning there are too modest to discuss the BEECHER-TILTON scandal in public, but the writer having evidently been behind the scenes, made the acquaintance of one pretaining to that name, an ex-member of Plymouth Church, and a former Sabbath school pupil of Mr. TILTON'S, who avers that the great scandal has so long been known in New York and Brooklyn, that people had ceased to talk about it, or think about it, when the WOODHULL publication appeared. Mr. TILTON was a very successful Sunday School teacher, having a happy faculty for interesting children, which Mr. BEECHER does not possess. Mrs. TILTON is no favorite with this ex-member of Plymouth Church, who describes her as "full of tantrums and intensely selfish." Whatever admiration this weak woman may have excited is not due to expensive or elegant clothing, since even her enemies say she is "a modest, plain, quiet little woman, who wears old-fashioned clothes, does up her hair in a back knot, with the front braided and falling in small curls behind her ears, and get-up-and-go about her, but the very woman who would get a man into trouble, since she is one of the goody-good sort, without a particle of moral back-bone."

SIGNS OF RETURNING PROSPERITY.

The immense crops of wheat which have rewarded the toil of the farmer, are a certain indication of prosperity in all branches of business. That this is the opinion of business men, is fully demonstrated by the fact that our wholesale merchants are having an unusual number of calls, and sell larger bills than at any time during the past year. Similar reports reach us from New York and other points of supply, and we accept this fact as a most certain evidence of returning prosperity. Many branches of business which have been suspended during the summer, will be revived during the fall, and by next spring every wheel and spindle will be in motion. There can be no doubt of this. The prosperity of the farmer is the prosperity of everything, and there was never a more prosperous season for those engaged in agricultural pursuits than the one now drawing to a close.

☞ A laughable wedding was recently postponed twenty four hours in England, because the hymenial candidates could not control their risibility during the ceremony. While the party was kneeling before the altar, the groomsman, perceiving something grotesque in the appearance of the parson, nudged the bridegroom, calling his attention thereto, he in turn poked the bride, and she stepped upon the bridesmaid's big toe, whereupon all four laughed heartily, and the clergyman angrily closing the prayer book, turned his back upon them and left the church. As no wedding is legal in England unless solemnized before 12 o'clock A. M., the party had not time to look up a more obliging minister, and therefore the marriage was postponed until the following day, when they succeeded in preserving decorum until after the ceremony had been said.

☞ The Brooklyn *Argus* furnishes the following prescription to be used in severe cases of "magnetic affinity:"

More wondrous than the lights that play
Athwart our Northern skies,
Are those magnetic storms that in
The human breast arise.

And when you feel one rushing up
More than it ought to do,
Just get some mutual friend to play
A two-inch base on you.

ABUSES OF PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUMS.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 15th inst., publishes a very remarkable letter from a Mr. JOHN PLUMBRIDGE, a wealthy English gentleman, now sojourning at Evanston, Illinois, depicting his abduction, forced incarceration and escape from a private British Lunatic Asylum, where he was placed by his friends, not because he was insane, but as they alleged because it was feared he was in danger of becoming so. He had been for some time previous in delicate health, and desiring to get control of his property, his fiendish relatives, after obtaining a certificate from two physicians, who had never seen him, pronouncing him in such danger of becoming insane. That they deemed his confinement in an asylum needful, forcibly carried him thither, and by large fees to doctors and jailors kept him there upon this fraudulent certificate, without a trial before Judge or Jury, and without giving him an opportunity to speak a word in his defense. At the Asylum he was subjected to a course of ill-treatment, which had his mind not been naturally strong must have dethroned reason, and while no attempt was made for his physical or mental welfare, every thing was done to so weaken both body and mind as to induce death or confirmed insanity. His descriptions of the scenes which occur in private mad houses are saddening indeed to the philanthropist and humanitarian, particularly as with all the boasted improvement regarding the treatment of the insane, about which so much has been written, such terrible abuses as those detailed by Mr. PLUMBRIDGE still exist in England, as well as America. The keepers of those institutions have almost absolute power over their poor victims, the physicians only visiting them occasionally, and whenever it is to their interest asserting that no improvement is apparent in their patients. Where the latter are poor, and no profit can be derived from their confinement, they are soon returned to their friends as cured or incurable, but when large sums are paid to the proprietor, the jailor and the physicians, the reverse is is the case, no attempt to benefit the invalid being made, and everything done to prevent, or delay recovery.

Mr. PLUMBRIDGE writes that one doctor of great repute, who makes the treatment of the insane his specialty, maintains the theory that the majority of persons are more or less insane, and that the line which divides the sane from the insane is scarcely perceptible, save to those who have made insanity a life study. With such a theory, this celebrated mad doctor finds no difficulty in pronouncing any patient brought to him insane, when doing so redounds to his profit, and through the testimony of this doctor Mr. PLUMBRIDGE was kept in solitary confinement and most unmercifully abused, while, according to the English laws he became a ward in Chancery, through which means he lost his last apparent chance of becoming legally free, as chancery wards are visited but once a year, at certain times, previously known to the keeper, when all means are resorted to, to drive the patients desperate and make them as insane as possible. After four different attempts, Mr. PLUMBRIDGE effected his escape, and reaching the home of one of his brothers succeeded in convincing him of his sanity, but finding that his other relatives were in search of him, and designed placing him again in confinement, and knowing that he could not be legally discharged without a certificate from his jailor, which the latter, who was in the employ of his enemies, would not give, he fled to Continental Europe, and fearing capture there, came to America. Here all who have met him are convinced that he is sane, and a party of twenty-one gentlemen with whom he traveled for some time, aver by written statement that they were perfectly astonished when they learned from his testimony that he was an escaped lunatic ward in chancery. Their united statement that they believe him sane and perfectly competent to manage his own affairs, has been sent to England, whither he wishes to return to look after his affairs, but fears to do so, dreading a repetition of his past sufferings. Mr. PLUMBRIDGE writes that many are now suffering the torments which he has escaped, and calls the attention of the public to the abuses daily practiced in private mad houses, while he endeavors to point out to his countrymen the necessity of some salutary legislative changes, which will prevent the forcible abduction of those accused of insanity, and their confinement in mad-houses without a trial before a competent jury, and which will properly punish all who, through false representations, cause the incarceration of persons in lunatic asylums for the purposes of revenge, or of reaping pecuniary gain therefrom.

☞ The New York *Tribune* says: "The results of the railroad conference at Saratoga have not been fully made known, and it is thought that important details will soon see the light. The commissioners appointed at that conference have not yet published the details of their deliberations. It is understood that another schedule of rates will be prepared. One theory which prevails in well-informed circles is that some changes will be made so as to cover the transportation of the new crops. The present railroad freights are very low. It is expected that the farmers and speculators in the West will move the crops eastward at the earliest possible moment, in order to take advantage of the low rates. The railroad managers anticipate this, and it is suggested that they intend to raise the rates so as to cover the first shipments this way. At all events, the report of the Commissioners is awaited with considerable interest by speculators, as well as railroad men and shippers."

☞ And may this scandal not all be a money making scheme? It is stated that TILTON has an offer of $75,000 for fifty lectures; that BEECHER gets $7,000 for a few lectures in Massachusetts, and that MOULTON has been offered first-class figures for a course in Maine. Mrs. TILTON and BEWIE have not been heard from.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

A recent article in the *International Review*, by Professor FISHER, upon the revision of the Bible, now in progress by an American, an English and a Scotch Association states, that rapid advancement has already taken place in this important work. All three Associations are laboring diligently, and acting under very rigid rules, accuracy and correctness being the chief aim sought. The object of this labor is not so much to furnish a new translation of the Scriptures, as the correction of errors and mistranslations in the existing versions, which have caused misconstruction of meaning, defective grammar and other mistakes.

The American Association have discovered that the last sentence of the Lord's Prayer, "For Thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, forever and ever," is entirely an interpolation, and properly no part of that devotional exercise, while numerous instances are apparent where the same word has received various different translations. Much diversity of opinion exists among the translators regarding changes which should be adopted, the present version of the Bible being so familiar to the Christian world that any radical change of meaning might be looked upon as an innovation, which great care is taken to guard against, therefore all have agreed to adhere to that system least conducive to any marked changes, which will not be made unless deemed imperatively necessary, and concurred in by two-thirds of the members of each association

☞ From official sources from Sainte Marguerite, it is now conceded that Madame BAZAINE alone planned and executed her husband's escape during that dark and stormy Sunday night, notwithstanding the contradictions set afloat of its impossibility. The apartments occupied by the distinguished prisoner opened upon a terrace built upon a high, steep cliff overhanging the sea. On this terrace a sentry kept watch day and night. After walking the entire evening with Colonel VILLETTE, the Marshal retired to rest at 10 o'clock, and somehow before daybreak he had effected his escape, no one knew how, although it is quite certain that his wife planned and executed the whole affair, he having amid the storm and darkness, eluded the sentry, crossed the terrace and descended the cliff by means of ropes, entered a small boat rowed by Madame BAZAINE, who conveyed him to a steamer lying in waiting some distance in the ocean, which she had engaged for that purpose, which landed him safely at San Bele, from whence he traveled by way of Turin to Basle, Switzerland. Bravo for Madame BAZAINE, who manifested true American pluck and heroic courage, to venture in a shallow boat amid storm and darkness and row it several miles, risking her life to effect her husband's liberty.

☞ Jersey City is in a state of great excitement over the seduction and consequent death of MARY POMEROY, by her pastor, the Rev. GLENDENNING. At her funeral services, the Rev. Mr. TUNISON made some severe remarks respecting the conduct of his clerical brother. From the *Sun's* report we clip the following:

He spoke feelingly of Mary, and many in his audience wept aloud. He touched lightly on her fall, but hurled with a power of feeling that started everybody, the most severe condemnation on the head of Glendenning. When he said in measured tones, "Her seducer—when he made one misstep (referring to Glendenning's refusal to marry Mary), he became her murderer—yes, her murderer," few in the audience could control their feelings. "I hold myself responsible before the bar of man and before the bar of God," continued the clergyman, "for what I say about that man."

☞ The Columbus *Journal*, being somewhat "coarse-grained" and not accustomed to refined expressions of endearments, fails to appreciate the literature of the Brooklyn scandal. It says:

There certainly never was in all literature such a wellspring of gush and swill opened up, as the correspondence of all parties in the Brooklyn Pilgrim's Progress. Such sweet pretty terms of endearment—such slobberings of erotic joy—such chirographic gumsucking—are enough to leave one with a bad taste in the mouth for an age. They are perpetually dearing and darlinging each other, and slinging around grace, mercy and peace to each other, and gushing about their blossoms of the heart, their ideal homes, their white souls, and all that, till one longs to brain the whole batch of them with a rotten watermelon, and jump up and down on the sloppy remains.

☞ Now comes "Yarmouth," the New York correspondent of the Portland, Me., *Press*, a friend of BEECHER'S, who seems to think it necessary for Mrs. TILTON to be insane in order to clear the skirts of the Plymouth pastor. The correspondent says: "The trouble has grown out of the maudlin fancies of a lovesick woman crazed and bedeviled by a weak sentimentalism, which pervaded her whole nature, hopelessly destroyed her common sense, if she ever had any, and impaired her sanity."

☞ A Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says: "The existence of tenement houses in all large cities is a necessity, and this city has its share of these. There are now in this city 3,000 tenement houses, which contain an aggregate of 50,000 rooms, occupied by 20,000 families. In these rooms live at least 40,000 adults and 30,000 children, giving an aggregate of 70,000 human beings, or nearly one sixth of the whole population of the city."

☞ The Commissioners who were sent from France to New Caledonia to investigate the facts which resulted in the escape of ROCHEFORT, have recommended the removal of the exiled Communists from New Caledonia to the Isle of Pines, whose natural situation renders it less approachable from the shore, and more secure as a penal colony.

☞ An exchange asks why MOULTON did not compel his wife to withdraw from Plymouth Church. Perhaps "he's no sich man," and perhaps "she's no sich woman." It is no easy matter to "compel" some women to leave this church or join that one. They have ways of their own sometimes.

☞ They must have queer blacksmiths at Pulaski, Tenn. The *Citizen* says a colt was recently born there, "having upon all of its feet perfect and pure iron shoes." We suppose it was "sixteen feet high."

THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

San Domingo correspondents present a sorry picture of the above-named association, to effect beneficial changes and improvements upon that island. It appears that many mistakes were made, and discouragement has overtaken the enterprise which had hoped to do so much for the progress and settlement of the fertile country in the vicinity of Samana Bay. The hotel erected upon a mountain summit was so difficult of access on account of the hot climate, that it was never completed, and the project has been abandoned, while it is already far advanced in decay, owing to the destructive effects of the rain and the hot sun. Upon the mountain side half way up is a billiard room likewise finished, and rapidly decaying from the same causes, while below it are the residences of the Governor and Dr. HOWE. The latter is a mere shanty of three rooms and a kitchen, now abandoned to lizards, toads and other like inhabitants, the furniture having been sold by the Company in June last, and their entire property is said to consist only of a small steam launch, which, like their buildings, is also going to decay, since they have no coal to run their vessel, and no commerce to keep her employed. According to the same writer, the Samana Bay Company is dead beyond resurrection, and already forgotten in San Domingo, having left no monument to record its vain labors, and no improvements or acre of ground which it can claim as its own.

☞ The *World's* White Mountain correspondent says: "If any one is troubled it is not Mr. BEECHER. Laughing and talking all day on the piazzas or in the parlors, full of life and health, everywhere, he bears with rare poise the publicity of hotel life. It is safe to say that nine out of ten think of Mr. MOULTON'S statement, which reached here only this afternoon, every time they see him, and whisper straightway to some friend as he passes; but neither looks nor whispers mar the easy flow of Mr. BEECHER'S good spirits. A few minutes ago the guests of the house trooped, in the merry, half disorderly fashion of a summer hotel, to the parlors, to hear the singing of some traveling performers. With the rest was Mr. BEECHER, and a mock struggle over the undivided half of a contested seat drew every eye to him and brought out on his face a look of submission and repentance as he yielded the seat, which sent the whole room into a whirl of windy laughter, and proved the hit of the evening."

☞ There is a probability of a trial for heresy in Indianapolis. The Rev. GOODWIN, of the Methodist Church of that city, having recently declared his skepticism in the following religious tenets: Disbelief in the literal resurrection of the body; in the second personal coming of Christ; in the eventual destruction of the world by fire; and a change of views regarding his early ideas of heaven and hell, his orthodox co-religionists propose to try him for heterodoxy and heresy, and to prevent him hereafter from preaching in the Methodist Church.

☞ The Sacramento Beet Sugar Company recently won a victory over the combined assaults of army worms and grasshoppers. They had 200 acres planted to sugar beats, which were nearly ready for harvest when swarms of the above depredators made their appearance. In less than a day 500 turkeys were procured and turned into the fields, and within twenty-four hours they had exterminated the pests, and saved the crop, estimated to yield from thirty to forty tons to the acre.

☞ The construction of a public winter garden in New York is attracting the attention of the press of that city. It is advocated as a promoter of health and happiness, and of the artistic, musical and scientific tastes of the people.

☞ The New York *Herald* says several clergymen in that section of the country are in favor of striking the word "not" out of the Ten Commandments. Of course, it judges their wishes by their actions.

☞ The BEECHER-TILTON scandal so stirred up the muddy waters of Boston that a low theatre thought its tidal wave had come to carry it on to fortune, so it brought out "Passion's Perils," but the authorities had the thing "squelched."

☞ In Brooklyn, when a man is found upon the street with a hole through his head, and no weapon is found, the detectives declare it a case of suicide, an unknown weapon having been employed to produce death.

☞ And now some parties in Kansas want a lick at the public treasury, and the Governor notifies the President that there is great danger of Indian depredations on the borders of the State. So it goes.

☞ This has been a remarkable year. Great crops everywhere, no cholera, yellow fever, or any life-destroying pestilence; yet there has been something of a breaking out about reservoirs and ministerial scandals.

☞ The first duel in this country was fought at Plymouth in 1621, between two serving men. Both survived and they were tied neck and heels together for twenty-four hours.

☞ Don't too closely examine your ten and fifty cent scrip. Counterfeits are afloat, and so long as you don't know your scrip is counterfeit you are all right.

Removal of the "Iron Gates" of the Danube.

The rocks named Pons Augusti by the Romans, and known in later days as the Iron Gates, which have for ages obstructed the stream of the Danube about the point where the river enters the Turkish Dominions, are now about to be removed at the joint expense of the Turkish and Austrian governments. The perfection to which the art of engineering has reached, combined with the immense power of modern explosives, has rendered that possible which defied the Romans, great as was their skill in mechanical operations. The cost is fixed at a low sum, £300,000, but probably like all estimates, will prove somewhat elastic.

The Summit of Mount Hood.

The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin*, of the 11th inst., has a graphic description of a journey made a party of Oregonians to the summit of Mount Hood. The struggle to reach the summit and the scene from the top of this old volcano is thus described:

"Imagine our disappointment when at the appointed hour for our breakfast we arose from our hard beds and found that the moisture in the atmosphere indicated rain, storm, &c. We were not the least mistaken in our conjectures, since we were scarcely engaged in sipping our coffee when the huge drops of rain fell, and, as it were, cast a gloom over the whole scene, since a rainy, snowy day is not just what one desires when about to ascend one of the highest peaks in the Cascade Range. After waiting several hours, surrounding our camp fire in the effort to keep partially dry, we finally discovered signs of clear weather, and at 7½ o'clock the last shower passed over us. At fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock we started out for the highest rock to be found on that venerable old pile of snow and rock, the admiration of all visitors of this Northwestern coast. We found our work quite pleasant for the first mile or two, the ascent being very gradual and the snow somewhat soft, and consequently rendered our foothold easy. We soon found the air grew lighter, which rendered it somewhat difficult for some of our party to breathe. Having ascended about two miles, one of our party found it impossible to go further, and having viewed the eternal heights, he bade the rest good-bye and returned to camp. From this point upward our progress was slow, being more steep and the snow more crusted. At every turn our gaze was one of admiration and beauty. As we looked to the east, the whole of Eastern Oregon lay mapped out before us. Mount Jefferson appeared in the distance with its garb of white standing out in bold relief against the fields of dark green of the fir and cedar foliage. The clouds which but a short time before were above us, now began to appear below us, and as we continued our upward journey we soon realized that we were indeed above the clouds. The scene was indescribably grand as we gazed toward the south; the light, feathery-like clouds seemed to be rolled upon each other, with an occasional roll or cone pointing to the heavens, and thus the scene varied until words failed to describe it. * * * *

A SCENE OF INDESCRIBABLE GRANDEUR.

At this point the historiographer closed his diary. No pencil, he admits—certainly none of Faber's—could do justice to the varying grandeur of the scene that from this stage onward met the gaze of the mountaineers. Below them the clouds stretched out like an unknown and beautiful land; above them the peak in solitary magnificence. The ascent had, by this time, become dangerous enough for a resort to a guiding-rope, and the party went up in Alpine fashion. They reached the crater, after considerable exertion, and gazed into it and across it; estimated its diameter at about a hundred feet. Sulphuric fumes were uncomfortably perceptible, and several times the party saw a shimmer which satisfied them that the volcanic signs of the mountain have not entirely died out. The party wended their way round the crater, and in due time found themselves safely on the summit. Here they found in a crevice a paper containing the words, "We reached this summit at noon on the 17th of August, 1865," with several names subscribed. they remained on the summit about half an hour, unfurled the Stars and Stripes from the loftiest peak, and left, in a tin-case, as a memento of their visit, their names and copies of the *Bulletin* of Aug. 1, and other papers. As they were descending they saw the thunder storm which that afternoon, (Wednesday, Aug. 5) visited the Willamette Valley, but experienced none of its effects. The spectacle was startling in its grandeur and sublimity. The storm cloud was, in a sense, at their feet, and they saw the forked lightning dart hither and yon, and heard the terrible roll and crash of the thunder.

THE SCANDAL.

Mr Beecher Makes Oath Against Tilton—Miss Anthony Interviewed.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher left the Twin Mountain House on the morning train, Tuesday, and arrived at Littleton at ten o'clock. He proceeded directly to the law office of Harry Bingham, where he signed and swore to a paper, which had been drawn up by his counsel, Thomas G. Shearman, of New York, and which was an explicit denial of all the charges made in the allegations of the complaint brought against him by Theodore Tilton, except the specification that he (Tilton) had been married to Elizabeth R. Richards, now Elizabeth R. Tilton. The paper was very brief, making not more than ten lines of manuscript. It passed through the hands of the Secretary of State this evening, and he made the necessary certificate upon it, after which it was sent by mail to Shearman at New York.

Mr. Beecher returned to the Twin Mountain House after concluding his business.

The Rochester Union publishes the result of an interview between one of its reporters and Miss Susan B. Anthony, relative to the statement of Mrs. Tilton's servant Bessie, implicating Miss Anthony in an improper *tete a tete* with Theodore Tilton. Miss Anthony denies the whole story, but regards it as too absurd to be worthy of notice. She says she never heard that the girl Bessie was anything more than a servant in Tilton's family, that she was half an idiot, and that Mrs. Tilton had said repeatedly that she could not instill into the girl the first elements of truth.

A Snake Made of Worms.

The village of Hunley, Ill., is mysteriously mystified about a wonderful snake. It was discovered by Dr. A. J. Rodman's children the other morning, near his residence, while he was at breakfast. The doctor ran out, to find what appeared to be a snake over three feet long and one and a half inches thick, moving in a straight line for his house. On examination it was found to be composed of minute worms half an inch long, with black heads, each about as large as a cambric needle, but moving layer upon layer in a compact form, so as to completely resemble a snake. The head was square across, with edges so well defined as to deceive the eyes of any into the belief that it was a real reptile. An army of ants was following it, leading the doctor to suppose that they had been forced to form themselves into that shape for protection. The snake was finally scalded, and the body, comprising about a million worms, is now preserved in Ferris & Johnson's drug store.

Shooting Stars in Dakota.

The Elk Point (Dakota) *Gleaner*, of the 13th inst., says: One of the most brilliant showers of meteors that have been since November, 1832, was that of last Monday night and Tuesday morning.—During the evening, we noticed the frequency of the stars shooting. Up to midnight, the stars increased in number and brilliancy, and at 3 o'clock the whole heavens seemed ablaze, thousands upon thousands of fiery trains shooting athwart the sky. Some of these darted from north to south, and others dropped straight to the earth, leaving long brilliant trains behind. The whole vault seemed on fire, and thus it continued until the approach of daylight.

GOSSIP.

The chesnut crop gives promise of being very abundant.

M. Alexander Dumas is actively engaged on a new play.

Yale has just received another bequest of $50 000.

The Spanish and Italian languages are now brought in the College of Charleston.

The University of the South, at Sewannee, Tenn., has this term 256 students, representing 19 States.

The lemon growers in Florida and Louisiana are raising fruit equal to the Sicily crop, and a good deal of money is being squeezed out of the business.

A man in Kentucky expressed himself as opposed to a certain candidate for a judgeship because he was a Radical and wore thick yarn stockings in summer.

An ingenious young school ma'am in Polk county, Oregon, has invented an effectual process to subdue refractory urchins She stands them on their heads and pours water down their trousers' legs.

There is one consolation in being bald. When the policeman strikes you on the head with his club the doctor doesn't have to waste any time cutting hair away from the wound.

When a well-known Omaha thief meets a policeman and hands him five dollars it is the duty of the officer to go and sit down in an alley and see nothing for the next hour—nothing but the five dollars.

At a recent marriage ceremony at Jevington, East Sussex, England, the wedding ring was placed on the third toe of the bride's left foot—because she had no hands.

M. Adolphe Levy, an operator on the Paris Bourse, has "jumped," as they say there, with 2,800 000 francs, or $500,000 and over. They jump better with a good weight in hand.

An old gentleman died recently at Allentown, Pa., who had been married four times, the ceremonies having taken place on his fortieth, fiftieth, sixtieth and seventieth birthdays.

Education in Delaware is in a deplorable condition. The absence of any supervision renders it impossible to give any authorized reports concerning it. In 1870, there were in the State, 23,100 persons over ten years of age who could not write.

Mr. James McHenry, whose name has been associated with the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has had a magnificent edition of the late Sheridan Knowles' works printed in England at his own expense, for private circulation.

The Pennsylvania Teachers' Association discussed the coeducation of boys and girls favorably. One of the members said that the great obstacle in the way of the mixed schools was that mothers would not consent to send their daughters away from home to any but a female school.

A bone flute with two apertures, similar to those manufactured by the South Sea Islanders, has been discovered in a cave at Gourdon, France. This is said to be the first indication of the practice of instrumental music by the prehistoric man of Europe.

A statistical table in the Boston *Advertiser* giving the length of the service of each United States Senator from Massachusetts since the foundation of the government, shows that that State believes in several terms for public servants when they do their duty. Charles Sumner served altogether as United States Senator twenty-three years, Daniel Webster, nineteen years and a half, Henry Wilson, eighteen years and a quarter, Honest John Davis, fourteen years, and so on.

Louisiana Democracy.

The Committee on Resolutions and Platform of the Democratic State Convention has not yet reported.

The Congressional District Conventions have nominated as fellows: Second District, E. John Ellis, of New Orleans; Third District, James R. Breaux, of Iberia; Sixth District, J. M. Moore, of St. Landry. The other districts will probably nominate to night.

LATER.—The First District has nominated General Randall Gibson, of New Orleans, for Congress; the Fourth District, Colonel Wm. Levy, of Natchitoches; the Fifth District, B. F. Spencer. The State Convention nominated Hon. J. C. Moncure for Treasurer by acclamation. The Convention adjourned with the wildest enthusiasm, after the unanimous adoption of the following platform:

We, the white people of Louisiana, embracing the Democratic party, the Conservative party, the White Man's party, the Liberal party, the Reform party and all others opposed to the Kellogg usurpation, do solemnly resolve and declare that the government now existing in Louisiana, originated in fraud, and has been maintained by force and fraud, in opposition to a large majority of the voters of the State; in opposition to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and in violation of every principle of justice and liberality.

That the dominant faction of the Radical party in this State has by fraudulent and false representations, inflamed the passions and prejudices of the negroes, as a race, against the whites, and has thereby made it necessary for the white people to unite and act together in self-defense, for the preservation of white civilization.

That the rights of all men under the Constitution and laws of the land, must be respected and preserved inviolate, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, but we deny that Congress can constitutionally enact laws to force the two races into social union or equality.

That while the people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled, but we are convinced that reform is imperatively demanded, and it can be effected only by electing to office white men of known capacity and integrity, and we believe that large numbers of colored citizens will vote with us to secure a Government which must be beneficial alike to both races.

That we disclaim earnestly any intention of carrying or attempting to carry the approaching election by violence and that charges to this effect, emanating from our Radical enemies, are without foundation and are falsely made for the purpose of obtaining the aid of the military forces of the United States, in order to overawe the people, perpetuating the existing usurpation and subvert the true principles of the Government.

That W. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper, and we denounce him as such; that his Government is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive, and that it can maintain itself only through Federal interference.

That the election and registration laws, under which the elections are being conducted were intended to perpetuate usurpation, by depriving the people, and especially our naturalized citizens of an opportunity to register and vote, but we announce distinctly that it is the determination of the people to have a fair election and to see that the result is not changed by fraud or violence.

That we extend to all of our race in every clime, the right hand of fellowship and a cordial invitation to come and settle among us and unite their destinies with ours.

That, while we are in favor of meeting punctually the payment of the legitimate debt of Louisiana, we are immovably opposed to the recognition of the dishonest and fraudulent obligations issued in the name of the State, and we pledge ourselves to make a searching investigation in the matter.

We advise our people to vote against the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the usurping Legislature, and pledge ourselves on the restoration of the Government to honest hands, to provide for the payment of the honest indebtedness of the State.

Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with h—heart, home, hope, happiness, and heaven. Heart is a hope-place, and home is a heart place, and that man sadly mistaketh who would exchange the happiness of home for anything less than heaven.

VETERANS OF THREE WARS

FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES O'ER.

The Way Fields Were Won.

Grand Reunion at Clyde

Immense Assembly—The Little Town Literally Overflowed—List of Distinguished Soldiers Present-Speeches by Various Parties-Banquet, Etc., Etc.

Friday was a grand gala day for the beautiful village of Clyde. Arrangements had been perfected for a reunion of all who had borne arms in the defense of our country, at home or abroad.

The results of the labor performed by the "Committee of Arrangements," must have been very satisfactory to those who assumed, and so very effectually carried out, all of the details essentially necessary to insure so perfect a success as was that of yesterday's reunion. Early in the day large crowds began to arrive by rail, carriages, wagons, on horseback and on foot. Every train that pulled at up the depot—which, by the by, is a most miserable rattletrap; it is not only a disgrace to the town, but to the railroads that own it—disgorged its densely packed masses in such quantities that soon the entire town was alive with the surging crowds which filled its streets, hotels, stores, shops and houses. It seemed as if every town and village on any of the lines of Railroad reaching the place had sent their entire population to represent them. Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont, Norwalk, Monroeville, Sandusky, Bellevue, Tiffin, in fact everybody in the District appeared to be there.

At 9 o'clock, the different regiments met at their respective headquarters, and formed organizations and elected officers for the ensuing year. By unanimous consent, all fixed upon Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875, at Kelley's Island, as the time and place for the next meeting and reunion.

A general meeting of representatives from all the Regiments met at the General Headquarters for the purpose of electing officers. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

President—Gen. R. P. Buckland, Fremont.

Vice President—Gen. Nat. Haughton, Toledo.

Secretary—Capt. J. C. Butler (123d O. V. I.), Sandusky.

Executive Committee—Brevet Brig. Gen. W. H. Gibson, Tiffin, O.; Col. A. S. Skelton, (57th O. V. I.,) Monroeville, O.; Col. J. R. Bartlett, (49th O. V. I.,) Fremont, O.; Col. —— Bement, (164th O. V. I.,) Fostoria, O.; Col. —— Kellogg, (123d O. V. I.,) Norwalk, O.; Capt. J. B. Luckey, (3d O. V. Cavalry,) Elmore, O.; Capt. James Wilson, (57th O. V. I.,) Findlay, O.

The War of 1812 was represented by the following veterans, whose names, ages, commands and places of residence we give. In a short time they will fail to answer at "roll call," as their "term of service," has nearly "expired," and the officer is waiting to "muster them out."

William Magee—Age, 79 years 7 months; command, Maj. Eppen's 8th Reg. N. Y. Militia; residence, Centerton, O.

Kiah Gould—82 years; Col. Dauben's Reg N. Y. Militia; Clyde, O.

Joseph George—79 years 8 months; Col. Dan Davis' Reg. N. Y. Militia; Clyde, O.

William Robinson—82 years; drafted; Clyde.

Israel Brickel—79 years; Capt. Titus' Co., N. Y. Militia; Clyde.

David Deal—81 years; Col. Stimpson's Reg. N. Y. Militia; Fremont.

Julius Terry—79 years; command forgotten; Townsend.

Thomas Holcomb—80 years; Col. Pickett's Mass. Militia; Riley Tp., Sandusky Co., O.

The Veterans of the Mexican War, who put in an appearance, and at the order "fall in," took places in the procession, were:

Geo. O. Momeny, C Co., 15th U. S. Infantry, Elmore, O.

Upert Short, C Co., 15th U. S. Infantry, Clyde, O.

Ransom Webster, G Co., 6th O. V. I., ——.

Daniel Shepard, E Co., 2d O. V. I., Grand Rapids, O.

Levi Hartman, I Co., 2d O. V. I., Napoleon, Ohio.

Samuel Homan, C Co., 3d O. V. I., Napoleon, Ohio.

C. W. Yerk, K Co., 2d O. V. I., Tiffin, O.

Martin Sipe, F Co., 3d O. V. I., Quincy Branch, Wis.

Lewis Beilharz, F Co, 3d O. V. I., Liberty Centre, O.

Joseph Rogers, I Co., 1st O. V. I., Napoleon, Ohio.

J. S. Helm, K Co., 1st Ill. Vol. Inf'y, Tiffin, Ohio.

Jacob C. Ryan, E Co., 3d O. V. Inf'y, Bryan, Ohio.

D. W Rouse, E Co., 3d O. V. Inf'y, Geneva, Ohio.

James Wilson, H Co., 2d O. V. I., Findlay, Ohio.

S. C. Dean, G Co., 3d O. V. I., Clyde, Ohio

John Linebaugh, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Fremont, Ohio.

Darwin Clark, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Fremont, Ohio.

Theodore Fitzgerald, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Fremont, Ohio.

Isaac Strohe, Commissary, Fremont, Ohio.

Enos Osborn, F Co., 1st O. V. I., Fremont, Ohio.

E. M. Hunt, B Co., Light Battery, Oak Harbor, Ohio.

Franklin Dishin, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Clyde, Ohio.

John McGerkey, G Co., 3d O. V. I., Venice, Ohio.

J. C. Spangler, E Co., 2d O. V. I., Fostoria, Ohio.

Samuel Haskins, G Co., 3d O. V. I., Toledo, Ohio.

John Fabin, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Belleville, Ohio.

J. R. Francisco, C Co., 4th O. V. I. Fremont, Ohio.

David Morton, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Fremont, Ohio.

David Cooper, C Co., 1st Mich. V. I., Gypsum, Ottawa county, Ohio.

Evan Davis, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Green Springs, Ohio.

Frank Rathburn, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Liberty Center, Ohio.

Grant Ferguson, C Co., 4th O. V. I., Fremont, Ohio.

J. F. Chapman, F Co., 3d O. V. I., Clyde, Ohio.

Reuben Hall, —— 11th U. S. I., Clyde, Ohio.

James A. Jones, —— 13th U. S. I., Norwalk, Ohio.

John Ray, —— 2d Light Artillery, Sandusky, Ohio.

James H. Boughton, A Co., 10th N. Y. V. I., Green Springs, Ohio.

John Clark, Navy, Flag Ship "Benton," Clyde, Ohio.

These "Vets" elected as officers of their organization for the ensuing year—

President—Col. James A. Jones, 13th U. S. Infty., Norwalk, O.

Vice-Presidents—Capt. James Wilson, 3d O. V. Infty, Findlay, O.; I. R. Francisco, 4th O. V. Infty, Fremont, O.; Joseph Rogers, 1st O. V. Infty, Napoleon, O.; Geo. O. Momeny, 15th U. S. Infty, Elmore, O.; Caleb Cooper, 1st Mich. V. Infty, Gypsum, Ottawa Co., O.; J. S. Helm, 1st Ill. V. Infty, Tiffin, O.

Secretary—David Morton, 4th O. V. Infty, Fremont, O.

Treasurer—Samuel C. Dean, 3d O. V. Infty, Clyde O.

PROCESSION.

Promptly at 11 A. M. the procession was formed in the following order:

1. Fremont Light Guard Band, eighteen pieces.
2. Veterans of the Mexican War, 49 men.
3. Veterans of the War of 1812, 8 men.
4. Great Western Band of Sandusky, fifteen pieces.
5. 3d O. V. Cavalry, 200 men.
6. 10th O. V. Cavalry, 87 men.
7. Boos' Cornet Band, Tiffin, fifteen pieces.
8. 8th O. V. Infantry, 75 men.
9. 24th " " 11 "
10. 94th " " 11 "
11. 65th " " 10 "
12. 7th " " 180 "
13. 111th " " 55 "
14. 125th " " 200 "
15. 41st " " 8 "
16. 145th " " 80 "
17. 49th " " 130 "
18. 97th " " 56 "
19. 55th " " 14 "
20. 101st " " 70 "
21. 134th " " 50 "

Squads from fifty-five other regiments, numbering in the aggregate, 160 men. They were from the 7th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 34th, 47th, 57th, 60th, 64th, 82d, 86th, 87th, 88th, 91st, 103d, 104th, 108th, 130th, 109th, 179th, 177th, 178th, 180th, and 190th Vol Infantry, 19th Ohio Battery; the 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, 9th and 13th Ohio Vol. Cavalry; the 4th, 8th, and 20th regts. Vol. Infantry and 12th and 13th Penn. Cavalry; the 8th, 64th and 79th N. Y. Vol. Infantry; 2d and 7th Mich. Vol. Infantry; 3d and 8th Ill. Vol. Infantry; 20th Ind. Vol. Infantry; 1st Va. Vol. Infantry; 1st Cal. Vol. Infantry; 5th Wis. Vol. Infantry; 8th U. S. Infantry; 21st Colored Troops; 7th Independent Sharpshooters and the U. S. Steamship *James Adger*.

After a rather dusty march of some half to three-quarters of a mile, the Fair Grounds were reached, where a sumptuous dinner was served to the hungry crowd. The arrangements for feeding the immense throng that filled in, and surrounded the tables, were excellent. Beautiful ladies vied with each other as to which could do the most for those who had periled their lives for their protection, as well as that of their fathers, mothers and friends. The tables fairly groaned under the load of good things with which they were laden; the wooden spoons reminded us of the means made use by the the "boys in blue" during the "late unpleasantness." As the soldiers with their wives and sweethearts were the first to eat, when the time came for speeching making they were in good condition to listen and appreciate.

The chaplin, J. V. K. Seeley, offered a prayer very appropriate for the occasion. The Glee Club then sang a beautiful piece of music, after which followed the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME—BY A. B. FRENCH, OF CLYDE.

Soldiers of the Army of the Union:

It is my pleasant duty to welcome you here to-day, on behalf of the citizens of Clyde and its vicinity—not in any cold or formal manner, nor with studied words of recognition. We welcome you, however, with the rich gratitude of loyal hearts.

In all ages of the world, from time immemorial, the soldier has won a nation's highest meed of praise, its deepest and most lasting gratitude.

We shall search, however, the dim lines of history in vain for a patriotism so noble as yours, for deeds more heroic and self-sacrificing. Did ancient Greece take pride in her sturdy sons of war? We must not forget how Spartan mothers breathed in them in their very cradles a thirst for battle—a bold and intrepid spirit. Did Rome exult in her military prowess? We should like remember that her armies were a part of herself; upon them her empire was founded. Do the nations of Europe to-day glory in their military strength? We must not fail to see that their armies are the indispensible auxilleries of their crowns; indeed the one has been the giver and the sustainer of the other. Not so with you; born under the influence of a higher civilization, taught the principles of peace and good-will at the fireside, schooled in all the various branches of industry, a higher motive empelled your action and kindled into flame the slumbering impulses of patriotism. Many of you, prior to the great rebellion, had never drawn a sword from its scabbord, or learned the first letter of the alphabet of military discipline.

There are times in each individual life when great sacrifices are demanded, impending dangers to be met, and great responsibilities to be assumed. If with a bold hand we meet and conquer them, the whole channel of subsequent destiny is turned. If we cower before them, we ourselves are swept away and lost forever. So in the life of nations. When armed treason became rampant in our own country; when the stars and stripes were scorned in the South, and the palmetto flag was saluted as the bloody ensign of war; when a starving garrison in South Carolina was driven from a United States fort, and the dear old flag, our pride at home and our glory abroad, was made for the first time in its history to trail in the dust; when the President of the United States issued his plaintive call for 75,000 men; when the brooding heaven above us was black with awful and prophetic meaning; when our old men like reeds bowed their heads, and our dear children plead in vain to divine their destiny; in that dark hour many of you went forth, leaving behind you sunny homes, dear friends and kindred, fame and fortune, to meet suffering, pain and death for our common country.

Others among you lingered until the iron hoofs of war trampled into the dust your friends and comrades, and then filled up their depleted ranks, a willing sacrifice for their country. We know your long and bloody trials; we live this day to enjoy the rich glories of your triumphs. We welcome you all here to-day; not less the lowest private than the highest officer—every one who bore an honored part in the great rebellion is equally entitled to our respect and gratitude. We are impatient to hear from you all, and extend to all a cordial greeting. We greet the 3d Ohio Cavalry, who, under Col. Zalmon, went out thirteen hundred strong and fought so many weary months in the highlands and lowlands of Tennessee, and won so many marks of distinction for their bravery.

In 1864, when re-organized, but 400 effective men were left. At Atlanta, in pursuit of the flying Hood, you *everywhere* won a nation's gratitude. We extend to you to-day our hearty and cordial welcome.

10TH O. V. CAVALRY,

history records of you that on Sherman's famous "March to the Sea," a military feat unparalled in history, that you took a bold and most active part. General Kilpatrick is reported to have said that you were "the best regiment for a charge in the field." Accept our hearty welcome.

8TH O. V. I.,

in the terrible battle of Fredericsburgh, you were on the right wing of the "forlorn hope." In the Gettysburgh campaign, everywhere you did noble service for your country. We extend to the "Bloody Eighth" our hearty and cordial greeting.

24TH O. V. I.

You, too, have left on the pages of history a faithful and enduring record. In the battle of Pittsburgh Landing you proved yourselves worthy of our State and nation. When you returned your colors to Governor Brough, he said they came "worn and tattered, but there is not a dishonorable mark upon them. I shall order those banners placed in the archives of the State, as a historic memento, worthy of any people." Welcome this day amongst us and accept our greeting.

41ST O. V. I.

Some also represent on this occasion the brave 41st we welcome you.

49TH O. V. I.

This regiment went out from Seneca county under the command of Col. W. H. Gibson. At Pittsburgh Landing, Cornith, with the brave Thomas at Chickamauga, you *everywhere* left your bloody trail, but covered yourselves with glory. Your history says you "lost one hundred and twenty-seven, killed in action; seventy-one, mortally wounded; one hundred and sixty-five died of disease and hardship contracted in the line of their duty; whilst seven starved to death at Andersonville and Danville. We welcome you also, to our hearts and homes.

THE 55TH O. V. I.,

who went out under the gallant Col. J. C. Lee, of Tiffin, did noble service in the eastern army. Everywhere you won encomiums of praise for your bravery; you also formed a part of Sherman's army in his famous "march to the sea." We beg also that you will accept a hearty and corcial greeting.

65TH O. V. I.

You went out from Mansfield, Ohio; did noble service at Corinth, where hourly you were under the fire of the enemy; in the Atlanta campaign, in fact everywhere you went you proved yourselves brave and worthy soldiers. You will accept our greetings.

72D O. V. I.

I need not give you a special welcome today. You, in a measure, came from our own firesides, and are ever welcome to our hearts and homes. We can never forget your terrible struggle at Pittsburg Landing; when many of you now present first saw the sun in heaven shed his earliest, brightest beams on that Sabbath morning over the bleeding corpses of your comrades. 'Twas your first baptism of blood; your success was our own, your losses now press heavily upon our hearts.

I cannot stop to further particularize lest I trespass upon your time and weary your patience; to the 103th O. V. I.; the 101st O.V. I.; the 106th O. V. I.; the 125d O. V. I.; the 145th O. V. I., and every regiment not named, we extend to each and all a cordial welcome. I see also some colored soldiers here to-day; you too are equally welcome; the darkest page of the war in future history, will be, the massacre at Fort Pillow; its fairest, without parallel, the record of a race of slaves, rising into bold and sturdy warriors and offering freely, their blood and lives, to the nation that enslaved them.

Let us never forget, as citizens, the dusky warriors who, breaking their shackles, fought with the desperation of demons for our country's life and the perpetuity of its free institutions; your loyalty has melted your fetters, and the roar of your musketry and the clash of your bayonets forever silenced the crack of the overseer's whip, and the sound of the auctioneer's hammer. Your dead are ours, and you shall be ever welcome.

Soldiers, we are deeply sensible of our inability to serve you to-day as fully as older and larger towns or cities. Such as we have, we beg you to accept as the grateful tribute of loyal hearts. Our old men will greet you with extended hands; our mothers remember you to their meditations and their prayers; our ladies, who, in those dark days, picked lint and cotton for your wounds, will this day serve you with lightest feet and willing hands. Our children will listen to your eloquent words as they portray your trials and the suffering and deaths of your comrades; they will be inspired with a deeper love for our country and its institutions. There is still another reason why we feel it but just that you should honor us with you presence. Not far from where you are now congregated repose the ashes of your gallant commander McPherson; here in his very childhood he played. By those dissolving ashes to-day, let us renew our oaths of allegiance to "the best government on earth," and the heroic dead, who have gone to their great immortality from their gory fields of battle, will smile down upon us from the sunny highlands of their happy, eternal home, their blessings and benedictions.

Gov. J. C. Lee was then called upon to make a speech. He responded by taking the stand and calling for Gen. W. H. Gibson to come forward. He said he was not competent to lead Gen. Gibson, but he thought he might follow him. Amidst loud and repeated cheers, Gen. Gibson mounted the stand, and for some 20 minutes fairly electrified his audience. He paid a glowing tribute to the hospitality of the citizens of Clyde, finally closing his remarks by a touching reference to the soldiers of the Eastern army. At the end of his speech, the General called for three cheers for the ladies of Clyde, which were given with great zest, three cheers for the "Boys in Blue," also for the veterans of 1812. They were given with a will that left no doubt as to their sincerity. Mr. Kiah Gould responded for 1812sters, referring in complimentary terms to the fighting of the boys during the wars of Mexico and the great rebellion. Gen. Lee was now re-called and spoke to some length in a most satisfactory manner. Col. Sawyer, 8th Ohio Infantry, next followed in quite a lengthy speech, interspersed with sparkling jokes and ludicrous comparisons.

The Glee Club then rendered in good style a very pretty piece of music, Mrs. Mary Stone, of Clyde, singing the solo. This lady has a magnificent voice, which was heard by all, completely overtopping the noise made by those on the outskirts of the crowd.

Chaplain G. W. Collyer, in response to repeated calls, made a few brief and pertinent remarks in his usual and forcible and pointed manner. General R. P. Buckland was called upon and spoke briefly, to the evident satisfaction of his listeners. General J. W. Fuller, of Toledo, when called upon responded in a few words, giving in a sufficient manner the facts concerning the death of Gen. McPherson and the surrounding circumstances. At the close he called attention to the magnificent portrait of McPherson that had been suspended in the rear of the stand, and called for three cheers for the General and Miss Ransom, the artist who had painted it; they were given in a hearty and satisfactory style.

Capt. Culver responded to the calls for a speech in a most humorous manner, and succeeded in eliciting repeated rounds of applause.

Letters expressing regret at their inability to be present were received from

General W. T. Sherman,
Lieutenant General Phil. Sheridan,
Major General James A. Garfield,
Major General A. McDowell McCook,
Major General C. C. Walcutt,
Major General M. D. Leggett,
Major General Wager Swayne,
Major General W. W. Belknap,
Brigadier General A. Hickenlooper,
Brigadier General J. S. Robinson,
Brigadier General R. B. Hayes,
Brigadier General G. M. Dodge,
Brigadier General B. H. Bristow,
Governor E. F. Noyes,
Governor William Allen,
Senator John Sherman, and others.

Amongst the distinguished people present were Gen. R. P. Buckland, 72d O. V. I.; Gen. J. W. Fuller, 27th O. V. I.; Gen. J. C. Lee, 55th O. V. I.; Col. Frank Sawyer, 8th O. V. I.; Col. A. S. Skelton, 57th O. V. I.; Gen. Wilson, Capt. E. M. Calver, 54 O. V. C.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Rhodes, 43d O. V. I.; Col. A. S. Bement, 164th O. V. I.; Col. James, 14th U. S. Infantry; Hon. Chas. Foster, M. C. 10th Ohio District; Miss L. C. Ransom, artist, Cleveland, O

The following gentlemen represented the press at the re-union:

A. F. Mathews, Cleveland *Leader*; John Gould, (D. K. X.) Cleveland *Herald*; C. P. Caldwell, Sandusky *Register*; F. T. Futtle, Clyde *Independent*; G. A. Sweetland, Clyde *Review*; C. N. Locke, Tiffin *Tribune*.

Music and dancing at three or four halls till past midnight, concluded this, the greatest of the soldiers' re-unions ever held in Ohio.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Henry county.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY—MORE ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

EDITOR BLADE:—From the quietude that seems to prevail in relation to the Henry county investigation, some may be led to infer that there has been "much ado about nothing," and that later developments will not justify the affirmations of a former letter to the BLADE on the subject, wherein the deficit was placed at $100,000. However people may think, they will learn in due time the fact that, for a county of the resources of Henry, we have been the victims of the heaviest swindling operations known to the calendar of official corruption. The exact amount stolen can never be fully known. It will not be less than $100,000, though the Committee, for want of certain evidence, may not be enabled to fix upon an amount that will reach the above high figures. It is stated that the Committee has found that orders upon the treasury have been paid, re-paid, and paid again in duplicate and triplicate, and even oftener in some instances; that there were hundreds of orders on the Treasurer of one, two or more dollars raised to as many hundreds, and in this form presented, and paid by this officer, not, understand, to the original owners, in whose favor the orders were drawn, but to parties in the office who had an opportunity to purchase them, and, after the manipulating process, to present them and consumate the theft. The gentlemen called upon to explain these peculation, (the Auditor, his deputy, and the ex-Treasurer,) are not only unwilling, but claim to be unable to throw any light upon the matter.

As I said before, the stealings are enormous, and the most surprising feature in the premises is that they were not sooner discovered, and a full report of their illegal disbursements, forgeries and thefts made to those whose interest and right it is to know the disposition made of their substance. The *Northwest*, a newspaper published in the Ring interest at this place, and ostensibly under the editorial management of one *Orwig*, says the people are not satisfied with the gentlemen composing the Committee of Investigation. This is entirely gratuitous. The people have entire confidence in Messrs. Sheldon, Iller and Frease, and are satisfied their report will be true and impartial. The matter that most effects the "ostensible" of the quarto is the possible withdrawal of the $3,000 per annum subsidy he now receives from the county officers, for there may be a rare possibility of the people concluding to change their channels of patronage disbursements. If such a calamity should befall our worthy "inverted parenthesis," we imagine the charms of Napoleon for him will have forever fled, and our city becomes the innocent victim of a fearful bereavement—the loss of the enterprising and benevolent (?) Orwig. But we say let justice be meted out to the guilty parties, even though it be at the cost of the highly-esteemed "ostensible."

SQUILLS.

OHIO NEWS.

The Woodhull married her number one in Cleveland.

A team belonging to Andrew Meyer ran away on Sunday, at Wapakoneta, throwing two boys from the wagon, instantly killing one, and so seriously injuring the other that his life is despaired of.

The Tuscarawas valley is certainly entitled to a fruit premium this season both for abundance and quality. The country is filled with peaches and plums, while apples are so plenty they can scarcely be given away, and the swine are luxuriating upon the surplus. Sweet cider will doubtless be in great demand by those who have pledged themselves to drink nothing stronger.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

Wanted—Young Men and Ladies—To learn Telegraphy at Buffalo Telegraph College, to earn $50 to $100 per month. Send stamp for catalogue to C. L. Bryant, Supt., Buffalo, N. Y.

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All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to

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Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to

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Or THE BLADE, Toledo.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,

(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDICREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypton, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zileadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough-bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Bella has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:27; Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

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Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

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Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

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W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

NOTICE

To the Residents of Adams, Manhattan, Oregon and Washington Townships.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held August 3d, 1874, a petition was received from the City Council of the City of Toledo, asking the Commissioners of Lucas County to enlarge Port Lawrence Township so that the same shall be identical with the limits of the City of Toledo as established by the recently completed proceedings of annexation.

An Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 13th, 1873, requires that any change of territory, by annexation, which shall leave a township with less than twenty-two square miles of territory, shall be obviated by annexing such township with less than the minimum amount to a contiguous township or townships, or the annexation to said township from contiguous townships, of the erection of a new township as will in the opinion of the Commissioners best promote justice and public convenience.

The matter of changing the township lines affected by annexation, will be considered by the Commissioners on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which they invite all who may be interested, to give them the benefit of their counsel.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Toledo, August 14, 1874.

J. F. PRICE. A. MACKINTOSH. A. E. LANG.

PRICE, MCINTOSH & LANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office No. 4, King & Colburn's Block,

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have purchased the Abstract Books of J. W. White, County Recorder. The books are complete and accurate in every particular, and we are prepared to furnish upon moderate terms, legal opinions of, and abstracts of title to county and city lands.

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The Northeastern Ohio Normal Shool of Inland, Summit County, has been merged into the School at Fostoria, and its Associate Principal, G. F. Bucket, will be a Teacher in the Northwestern.

OUR PURPOSE—Is to make the Normal School a Permanent, Practical, Thorough and Progressive Institution for the masses, irrespective of partisan or sectarian proclivities, and to give to it our best energies and most assiduous attention.

WANTED.—The Name, Postoffice, County and State of every young lady or gentleman in Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan or Northern Indiana, who desires to take a Teachers' or Business Course, or complete a general course of study in a thorough, economical and speedy manner.

Send for catalogue and circulars.

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—AND A—

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The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 18 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

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AGRICULTURAL I

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE, J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1874

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The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of SIX. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

SEVEN COPIES AT THREE DOLLARS

four months. Send in orders at once for the coming campaign. This offer will remain good till farther notice.

A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all NEW subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

☞ The conservative old fossils of Japan are in a peck of trouble because the women of that hitherto unchangeable Empire are manifesting symptoms of independence and strong-mindedness. Honuko, the newly married Empress, is young and beautiful, and so progressive that she has refused to render herself hideous by blacking her teeth and pulling out her eye-brows, according to the old established national custom of brides, and now all the newly married ladies of Japan are following her example, greatly to the sorrow of the worshippers of old customs and ideas, who fancy they perceive their country's destruction in this innovation.

☞ "WE TAKE YOUR THREE PUBLICATIONS," says D. W. BALL, Mineral Point, Wis., and prize them all very highly, indeed we could hardly keep house without them. Mr. BALL is a member of the BLADE Society in unimpeachable standing.

☞ The Constitutional Convention of Arkansas is controled by genuine old Bourbon Democracy. The clause in the bill of rights declaring that the State shall ever maintain a good and efficient system of free schools where all can be educated, was stricken out, the Democracy not believing in the taxation of the property of the State for the education of her children. Democracy is the same everywhere.

☞ In the Canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, women are permitted to vote and hold office.

THE WEEK.

In the political world there has been unusual activity during the past week. Several State Conventions have been held, and numerous county and district nominations have been made, prepartory to the fall election. The Democrats in Ohio and those in Illinois have locked horns on the currency question; those in Ohio favoring the Pendletonian greenback theory, while in Illinois the party resolved in favor of hard money. The party is all torn to pieces with inward dissensions, not being able to agree upon any important principle. In one section they want more paper money; in another they want no paper money; in our State a protective tariff is wanted, and in another State nothing but free trade will answer. The Republican column presents a solid front along the entire line, which must be accepted as a guarantee of success at the approaching election.

The troubles in the South are just now under subjection, yet no one can be satisfied that anything having the semblance of public order has been secured. There is a strong disorganizing and disloyal undercurrent of sentiment throughout the South, which needs but little encouragement or excuse for development. It is the old war over again, in spirit, and the country will be fortunate indeed if the fires can be smothered out without resort to the shedding of blood by the Government arms.

The BEECHER-TILTON scandal occupies much of our space this week, and yet we feel well satisfied that the readers of the WEEKLY BLADE expect all the facts from which to draw their conclusions. MOULTON'S statement is very lengthy and the report of the Plymouth Church Committee is also full, yet both are necessary to an intelligent understanding of this case, in which all are more or less interested.

A large variety of foreign and miscellaneous news, of interest and importance, will be found in our columns, together with the usual variety of useful and entertaining reading, to which we can only invite the reader's attention.

HONEST TESTIMONY.

We give in this number of the BLADE, as we have frequently been in the habit of doing, selections from the many complimentary letters received. They are in all cases simply what they profess to be—voluntary and unsolicited letters from our subscribers in all parts of the country, each giving in his own way his words of appreciation and good cheer for his favorite paper. In every instance thus quoted we have been at particular pains to give the full name and postoffice address of the writers, who have, we presume no thirst for notoriety, but who, we venture to say, will cheerfully testify to their statements if any one should prove incredulous.

Meantime the BLADE is just as good a paper now as it has ever been, and it is our intention the coming year to make it even better. There are hundreds who are seeking for a good family newspaper. To all such we wish to say, "Try the BLADE for a year," and we are confident that it will meet your wants.

THE TROUBLE AT THE SOUTH.

That a large portion of the residents at the South are in such a state of excitement as to render an outbreak at any time certain to follow the least real or imagined occasion for manifestation of feeling, is quite apparent. The troubles in Kentucky had their origin in a family feud, while in Tennessee the outbreak was occasioned by a quarrel between a white man and a colored man about fifty cents. These facts serve to show the existence of a state of feeling at the South which threatens very serious disturbance. The family quarrel, or the quarrel about fifty cents, would not, ordinarily, involve entire communities in deadly warfare. This result can only flow from such causes when the people are exceedingly anxious for an excuse to resort to acts of violence. The old rebel spirit has been nursed and kept warm since the war, and the leniency of the Government towards the rebels has emboldened them to assert their treasonable doctrines, failing, apparently, to inspire in them sentiments of gratitude and loyalty. It is now the belief of many that it will again be necessary for the General Government to interpose its strong arm for the protection of the loyal men at the South and the punishment of traitors. It is to be hoped that better counsels may prevail among the rebels, and that such a calamity may be averted, but such a result is scarcely expected.

☞ Parson NASBY'S letter this week relates to the troubles at the South, and exposes, in a striking manner, the absurd pretense that the killing of colored people by the Southern Democrats is for any other purpose than to reduce the loyal vote at the polls.

☞ The latest natural wonder on record is a girl who sees with her fingers. If there is any truth in the statement of Dr. H. LACOSITT, of Greenville, he has a patient in Kinsman, of this State, who can distinguish objects and colors by the touch of her fingers. Dr. COSITT has made a public statement, averring that on the 4th of April last, he was called upon by a Mr. H. D. PERKINS, to visit his daughter JESSIE, and found her suffering from inflammation of the eyes, paralysis of the eyelids and tremors. She stated that she could see with her fingers, and and after several severe tests had been made, the Doctor was convinced that such was the fact. She plainly distinguishes colors and every object presented to her by the touch merely. Although her natural vision is greatly impaired, when her eyes are blindfolded in such a manner that sight is impossible, and a newspaper is given her, she tears off a portion and can read words printed in large type, while all objects which she is allowed to touch, she describes with accuracy, even when they are held behind her back.

☞ Those who collect political views and impressions at the National Capital, say the general belief is that Governor ALLEN will be the next Democratic candidate for President.

REPORT OF THE SCANDAL COMMITTEE.

The report of the committee of Plymouth Church, appointed to investigate the BEECHER-TILTON scandal, appears in our columns to-day. It partakes largely of the nature of the argument of an attorney when laboring to convince a jury that his client is not guilty. Everything said by the witnesses in behalf of the accused, even to the silly and universally repudiated BESSIE, is accepted as true, while not a witness for the prosecution is regarded as possessing sufficient character to entitle his or her statement to a moment's consideration. This is the method adopted by some lawyers in their remarks to juries, but it is not the usual method of weighing evidence by judges and juries.

It must be confessed that this report is in much better shape than any document preceding it in the scandal investigation. The statements of TILTON, MRS. TILTON, BEECHER, and MOULTON were not creditable productions, lacking in that concise, clear, and pungent method of stating facts which carry conviction to the mind of the reader. The attorneys who received the vote of thanks on Friday night are undoubtedly the authors of this report, and they have made the best showing possible for Mr. BEECHER. The close reader will observe that it is defective in some points and not unanswerable. The manner in which it was received indicates very plainly that Plymouth Church is not weaned from her distinguished pastor by the facts made public by this investigation, and Mr. BEECHER will probably not retire from the pulpit, whatever may be the verdict of the public.

THE PRIESTS HAVE THEIR TROUBLES.

Those familiar with the Cleveland diocese of the Catholic Church, need not be told that quite serious difficulties have grown out of the plottings and schemings of certain ambitious priests, at Cleveland and other points. These disturbing elements have been a source of great annoyance to the Archbishop, while every sincere friend of the Church has been mortified to witness the spirit manifested. Ambitious themselves, they suspect all others, and very naturally engage in plots and schemes to defeat imagined foes. Of course, with such persons, nothing is more alarming than the popularity of a supposed rival. This peculiar element of the Church has recently been stirred to its very bottom by the appearance of an editorial article in the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, which spoke in the most flattering terms of Father HANNIN, of St. Patrick's Church, Toledo, referring to the remarkable success attending his labors in this city and commending his zeal in the cause of religion, temperance, and education. Immediately after the appearance of this very just recognition of genuine merit, there appeared a communication in the *Review* of this city, dated at Cleveland, in which it is suggested that Father HANNIN will probably be Archbishop PURCELL'S successor. The Cleveland *Herald*, in referring to this letter, says:

The letter-writer speaks in deservedly high terms of the zeal and indomitable energy of Father Hannin, and of his labors here and in Toledo in the cause of temperance. He says that during his administration of the affairs of the Cleveland diocese, after the resignation of Bishop Rappe, Father Hannin put it in the way of first becoming a model diocese. The reasons given for the belief that he is intended for the Archiepiscopal chair are:

(1) That Father Hannin is of all the priests in the ecclesiastical province, the one most fitted by his talents, zeal and temperate habits to fill the high position. (2) No one that I know of resembles the Archbishop so much in disposition and talents as Father Hannin; and hence his appointment could not but be pleasing to both the clergy and the laity. (3) There can be no other reason why Archbishop Purcell did not appoint Father Hannin Bishop in Cleveland, except that he was reserving elm for Cincinnati.

There may be a reason for this letter that does not appear on the surface. It is known that Bishop Gilmour is in very precarious health, and some of the priests of his diocese are speculating on the probability of his being unable to long retain the active control of affairs. Intrigues for the successorship are already actively on foot. It is believed by some of the aspirants that Father Hannin is ambitious of the position and is working to that end. A strong clique of priests here are greatly opposed to his obtaining the position, and will pull every string to defeat him. They are moved to this not only by personal ambition, but through an old grudge against him. It is well known to those conversant with the circumstances of Bishop Rappe's enforced resignation that the clique whose efforts brought about that result had made choice of one of their number as the Administrator of the Diocese if not as the Bishop. Unfortunately for their plans, he lingered by the way and Archbishop Purcell, finding it necessary to make an immediate appointment, adopted the suggestion of the late Bishop of Fort Wayne and selected Father Hannin as Administrator. The result is well known, even outside of Roman Catholic circles. Poor Father Hannin was placed between two fires, the friends of Bishop Rappe distrusting him as in the interest of the conspirators, whilst the latter were furious at the failure of their plot through his unexpected appointment. After being nearly driven wild by the storm raging around him he returned to his Toledo parish, and Father Gilmour, coming from beyond the diocese, and therefore not involved in the quarrel, was made Bishop.

The object of the letter to which we have referred is evidently to withdraw Father Hannin's attention from the Cleveland diocese by holding before him the glittering bait of the Archbishopric. It is doubtful if the *ruse* will succeed. But how pleasant it must be to Bishop Gilmour to know that his scarcely worn mitre and crook are being scrutinized for with undisguised haste by subordinate shepherds, on the mere chance of his having to lay them down.

All this is well calculated to deceive those who are not conversant with the undercurrents. While the Cleveland letter conveys surface evidence of an indorsement of Father HANNIN, it originated in anything but a friendly spirit, we have no doubt, since the writer's object evidently was to convey the impression that Father HANNIN was laboring for official promotion and that the article which appeared in the *Catholic Telegraph* was something more than a voluntary tribute to merit. The Cleveland *Herald* has evidently been somewhat misled, although it is in the main correct in its conclusions. From our knowledge of Father HANNIN, we do not hesitate to say that no man in the Diocese is less ambitious to secure official position, while no man is more zealously engaged in good works. We do not believe he has given a thought to the subject of Bishop GILMOUR'S successor, and certainly he has taken not a single step with reference to that position; while the suggestion that he is in any sense a candidate for "the glittering bait of the Archbishopric," is entirely inconsistent with the character and feelings of Father HANNIN, whose entire time is occupied in parish labors, in which he takes great delight, never indulging in the semblance of ambition for place and power. The Archbishop, as we understand it, must first be a Bishop, and Father HANNIN is therefore not qualified for the position.

So far as relates to Father HANNIN'S services as Administrator of the Cleveland diocese, the *Herald* doubtless fairly states the difficulties under which he labored, but it should have added that his every official act was not only approved by a Ministerial Council, but it was distinctly declared that every act was necessary and judicious.

We have made these statements in justice to Father HANNIN, who should not be represented as a party to any intrigue looking to official promotion, since nothing is more foreign to his nature. That he would fill either position named with great satisfaction to the Church, his friends do not doubt; but that he is seeking either station, needs no denial where he is best known. Twelve years ago, penniless and a stranger here, he engaged in building up St. Patrick's parish, and the success of his labors challenges the admiration of all. He now has one of the finest church edifices in the city, a fine academy building accommodating six hundred children, a large and handsome temperance hall, library, &c., and through his efforts the people of his parish have made rapid progress toward bettering their condition mentally, morally, and financially. The people of Toledo are greatly indebted to Father HANNIN, and while they would rejoice to see his worth appreciated and duly recognized by the Church, they would regret exceedingly to lose his services, and feel disposed to rebuke those who would impugn his motives or misrepresent his purposes.

THE AGONY OVER.

The Democratic Congressional Convention in the Twelfth District, which commenced its labors on Friday last, succeeded in nominating a candidate this morning, A. T. WALLING, of Circleville, carrying off the prize on the 539th ballot. General EWING was bitterly opposed by the old line Democrats of his own county, while CONVERSE found an untiring foe in his fellow-townsman, JOHN G. THOMPSON. It is said that CONVERSE spent ten thousand dollars to secure a majority of the Franklin county delegates, all of which availed nothing. FINCK, of Perry, hoped that the fight in Franklin and Fairfield might end in making him the compromise candidate, but in this he was mistaken. The defeat of EWING may be charged to General SCHLEICH, and CONVERSE was slaughtered by THOMPSON. It is barely possible that SCHLEICH was but a tool for CONVERSE, the latter regarding EWING as his most formidable competitor. It was a fight between the old Bourbons and the loyal element of the party. CONVERSE was a notorious rebel sympathizer, while EWING was an efficient army officer. In this fight CONVERSE had the strongest support. Democrats who were loyal to the Government during the war have no business in the Democratic ranks to-day, and they are beginning to find it out.

DEMOCRATIC TENACITY.

Democratic tenacity never shows to so good advantage, as when applied to office-seeking. That party often spends twenty-four consecutive hours in fighting over a single office. But even this has been outdone by the Democracy of the Columbus Congressional district. This district is composed of the counties of Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield and Perry. The delegates met in convention at Lancaster, on Friday, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate. The names of GEO. L. CONVERSE and JOHN G. THOMPSON, of Franklin county; Gen. EWING and Gen. SCHENCK, of Fairfield; WM. E. FINCK, of Perry; and A. T. WALLING, of Pickaway, were presented, and the balloting commenced. At 10½ o'clock in the evening, the 149th ballot was reached, the vote standing: CONVERSE 60, EWING 26, FINCK 21, THOMPSON 15, WALLING 26. The vote varied but little from these figures during the entire day, and the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

At 8 o'clock the men met upon the battle-field again and renewed their efforts to nominate a candidate for Congress, the friends of each candidate fully resolved to fight it out on that line if it took all summer and fall. The balloting continued all day, with little change, and when the 350th vote was reached, the Convention adjourned until this, Monday, morning.

☞ The fact that whenever a good man is wanted for any department of government service, Ohio is expected to furnish him, seems to excite the jealousy of our Hoosier neighbors. The Indianapolis *Journal* thus refers to the appointment of a citizen of Ohio to a Consulship:

As Ohio is but poorly represented in the way of fat offices and good appointments, it is gratifying to know that Dr. James Scott, of that State, has been appointed United States Consul at Honolulu. We know nothing about him, but the fact that he is from Ohio justifies us in indorsing the appointment. Ohio ought to have a show for her white alley.

☞ The Mount Vernon *Banner* says FRANK HURD made speeches during the war. Yes, so did VALLANDIGHAM, until arrested for the speech which he made at FRANK HURD'S home, at that time, in Mount Vernon.

The Fair at Cleveland.

The Northern Ohio Fair, to be held at Cleveland, during five days of the week, commencing September 14th, bids fair to excel all the previous fairs of the association in the number and character of articles exhibited. An unusually lively interest seems to be taken by the citizens of the Northern part of the State, and the number of exhibitors from other States promises to be larger than in previous years. It is intended to make the Fair this year rival any in the country in the excellence and extent of the exhibition, and there seems to be little doubt that the expectations will be more than realized.

The premiums, which are more liberal than formerly, are to be *paid in cash*, and the premium list which is very comprehensive, is easily obtained by addressing SAM. ATKINS. Such articles as are not enumerated in the regular premium list, are provided for by a special fund, from which premiums will be awarded to such as possess merit and interest.

We counsel our readers to make the Fair an occasion for visiting Cleveland.

THE BEST WAY.

The Insurance Commissioner of one of the New England States, relates the following incident: "Recently, two men came into our office, policies in hand, with complaints that they had been told that if they would insure in a certain company, at the expiration of three years, if they were not satisfied, they might give up their policies and have all they had paid back again, with seven per cent. interest added; but, on examination, they had discovered that this condition was not to be found in the policies. We comforted them by telling them they were about as bad as the person they complained of, for they had eagerly assented to secure a great good without paying a fair equivalent, and that next time they had better be honest themselves, and deal with men who would make consistent and truthful representations, although not so palatable to their craving propensities."

There is no doubt that the best way for all persons, who desire a life insurance, is to deal only with trustworthy companies who employ trustworthy men. Persons holding policies in good companies where they have already acquired valuable rights, are sometimes made discontented for the purpose of beguiling them to surrender what they hold and invest in some new organization that is just coming up. Caution may be of some value here, and it will be wise in all who hold policies in large, well-established companies to turn a deaf ear to the seduction. They hold a valuable treasure, worthy of their most untiring efforts to support.

There are thousand of young men, and older business men, uninsured, who might wisely invest in a life policy, to provide for their families and dependents against contingencies liable to occur. The experience of the past year has shown the insufficiency of present wealth as a barrier against future penury. But all the well-established life insurance companies have been as unmoved as the granite hills, paying out millions of dollars per month on their policy claims. They offer an insurance adapted to the wants of all classes; and for those who do not desire to take a whole life policy, a term policy, or a Tontine policy on the plan practiced by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is offered. This form of policy, which is now commending itself to general favor, is a valuable possession, to tide over the uncertain results of business enterprises, or to cover the period in which the family is dependent upon its natural supporter. It is one of the best ways of providing for the future.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY still continues to afford more good reading matter for the money than any magazine published. If you have never seen a copy send ten cents for a specimen, and you will in all probability follow it with a dollar for a year's subscription. LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* consoles its deluded readers with reports of disaffection in the Republican ranks in Fulton and Williams counties. That kind of soothing syrup may keep hope alive in Democratic hearts until election day, but nothing can save it then. FRANK HURD will be so badly defeated that he will not trouble the Democrats of this district again. He will run behind his ticket in this city, and our information from other parts of the district lead us to believe that such will be the case in every county.

☞ The vote on the new Constitution was 95,545 less than that cast for Governor last fall, and 167,119 less than the Presidential vote of 1872. Had there been a full vote, the majority against the Constitution would doubtless have been over two hundred thousand.

☞ The re-nomination of Hon. CHAS. FOSTER for Congress, by the Republican convention at Clyde yesterday, is a surprise to no one. That he will be re-elected there is not a doubt.

☞ "I CANNOT DO WITHOUT the BLADE," writes J. G. WARLICK, from Warlicks Mills, N. Y.; "it is the best paper in the United States." We hope Mr. W. may never have occasion to change the very complimentary opinion he has of the BLADE.

SILVER CAROLS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of those interested in music for the young, to the new day school song book, SILVER CAROLS, just published in this city by W. W. Whitney. It has a Theoretical Department which is short, simple and practical; a department of "Songs for general use in the school-room," which are bright, cheerful and easy; a "Song and Chorus Department" of *sparkling melodies for special occasions* and the *home circle*, which have been arranged with great care. No "fill-up" characterizes the pages of SILVER CAROLS, and all who examine it will agree that the matter is well chosen and skillfully arranged.

☞ The postponement of the Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library to November 31st, 1874, was resolved upon to make a full drawing a certainty. There will positively be no further postponement, and the great prize will be the magnificent sum of $250,000, no matter as to the tickets disposed of. Who will get it? What a pestered man Governor Bramlette, of Louisville, business manager, would be, if people supposed he could tell! As it is, it requires an army of clerks to send off answers to the car loads of letters of inquiry the Library Association receives daily at the office in Louisville.

WHAT ARE ENGLISH CHANNEL SHOES?—All sewed shoes have the seam that unites sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the bottom of the sole. This channel has generally been cut in from the edge, leaving a flimsy lip that soon turns up and makes a ragged sole. In England they cut this channel from the surface, as in hand-sewed shoes, and the lip cannot turn up. This channel cannot be cut in poor leather, and thus indicates a good article. A dark line running round the sole near the edge shows where the English Channel is cut.

An accurate and comprehensive idea of the new method of curing Hernia, is a very valuable item of knowledge to every ruptured person. The New Elastic Truss, without metal Springs, is worn with comfort night and day, retaining the rupture securely at all times, and soon effects a permanent cure. Sold at a moderate price, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

The Nasby Letters.

The Troubles in Kentucky—The Democracy of the Corners Fearing a Negro Uprising. Take Steps to Quell It—The Style of the Steps.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
August 27, 1874.

The Corners hev, up to a very recent date, enjoyed the most profound peace. I bein the only one uv the old stock wich kin read, our people hev never bin vexed with the Beecher-Tilton Scandal, and thank Heaven, Bascom hez rekovered from the effect uv the Croosade, and his grocery is a runnin ez yoosual. Pollock and Bigler wuz tendin to their buznis tollably decent, and not botherin uv us very much, the niggers come to town only ez often ez they cood help, and, in short, the Corners hez bin ez serene ez an average Joon mornin. The crops wez lookin tollable well, notwithstandin the difficulty uv gettin labor, (for the niggers wuz all workin for themselves, and our people will never do meenyal servis till they are compelled to,) and Bascom wuz reely cheerful with the certinty uv gettin suthin on account ez soon ez the harvest wuz over.

Things wus a runnin this way till one mornin the nooze reacht us uv the nigger outrages in Owen County, ez well ez similar ones in Texas and Mississippi. No matter what nooze don't reech us, them uv nigger outrages alluz comes direct and promptly.

Immeditly Deekin Pogram began to get oneasy. Issaker Gavitt began to clean his double-barrell shot gun, and Capt. McPelter appeared at Bacom's with two navy revolvers slung to himself.

"Why this warlike array?" I asked. "Why this armin uv yourselves ez ef a deadly and imminent fray wuz impendin?"

Capt. McPelter replied that there wuz a fiery and wicked devil abroad. The niggers wuz in insurreckshun in Owen county and everywhere else, and it wuz his onbiassed opinyun that the niggers uv the Corners and visinity wuz meditatin' an uprisin, and for one he proposed to be prepared for it. The white race hed suffered enuff from bein ground into the yearth by these yoosurpers, and his blood biled when he thot of it. Shood niggers—an inferior race—lord it over the proud Caucashn? Shood ther heels be forever on our necks? It wuz the dooty uv every white man to protest agin bein thus enslaved.

And Capt. McPelter askt us all to take suthin, wich we did with the alacrity wich hez ever distinguished the Cross Roades. About this time Deekon Pogram came in. It is a singler thing, and a providenshl one, that the Deekon alluz does come in jest ez somebody invites all present to take suthin. He is forchunit in that respect. And one by one all the regiers dropped in. To these McPelter expressed his feers uv a nigger uprisin, and after ten or a dozen drinks all round the danger seemed so imminent that it wuz deemed wise and prudent to arm and wait for the bustin uv the comin storm. Accordenly messengers wuz sent out to get sech arms ez wuz handy at their respective houses. The rifles, shot-guns and revolvers wuz cleaned up and loaded, and we waited camly for the comin uv the black hosts.

But they didn't come; and after waitin awhile Capt. McPelter, who hed histed in ten or a dozen drinks, sejested that the best thing to do under the circumstances wood be to go and look for the invaders.

"This thing," sed the Captin, "shood be nipt in the bud. In sich matters ez this the heroic treatment is the best. Look to the caps on your guns, and let us hence."

And takin another drink or two, we sallied out to find the gatherin host that hed determined upon our destruckshun. We wuz a gallant force. By the time we got fairly under way there wuz a hundred uv us, armed to the teeth, with weepins offensive and defensive.

We diskivered no nigger till we got outside the village. The first one we saw wuz a bloodthirsty wretch who wuz a hoein corn. He looked at us and glared defiance, leanin in an offensive manner onto his hoe.

One look uv hizzen wuz sufishent to inflame Capt. McPelter with rage.

"That double-dyed villin voted the cleen Republiken ticket last fall—if he lives he will do it agen this fall."

And puttin his faithful gun to his shoulder he giv one look at the hidjus bein, and shoutin "Deth to our persecooters!" drawd the trigger.

There wuz one feendish persecooter less, for te top uv that nigger's head wuz blowd into an adjoinin field.

Fortunately ther happened to be ten or a dozen niggers conspirin agin us in ez many different feelds in the visinity, and when they heerd the report uv McPelter's gun they come runnin to the spot. Seein the lifeless body uv their fellow-invader a lyin there, and noticin that McPelter wuz a camly reloadin the empty barl uv his shot-gun, they defiantly fled in every direckshun. This wuz enuff. This wuz the last feather on the white camel's back. Ef they wuz innosent of intendin harm to us, why did they fly? Do innosent men fly like hoss-theeves in the nite?

Capt. McPelter gave the word and a pursoot commenced, the heroism uv wich hez seldom bin ekalled in the histry uv the world. Away thro the corn, over the stubble, down the gulches, and over the hills we chased infooriated demons. The re-assurin note uv the revolver, the swibly explosion uv the shot-gun, the clear sharp ring uv the deadly rifle wuz heerd in all direckshuns, proclaimin each in its own sweet voice that the proud Caucashn wood never, never, never rest with the heel uv an inferior race onto his neck.

At this pint came the catastrofy wich set the blood uv the Corners bilin. That venerable saint, Deekin Pogram, wuz clost behind one uv the vampires, and hed his shot-gun raised and a bead drawd onto him. Just ez he pulled the trigger the infamus nigger dropt and the slugs and buck-shot passed harmlessly over him. Before the good old man cood cock the other barl the blood-thirsty demon turned and knocked him down with his hoe, wich wepin he hed doubtless kept with him for the purpose. When Issaker Gavlit came up he found the Deekin weltrin in his gore, and the feend who hed thus slaked his thirst for blood runnin away in the most insultin manner. Issaker is a man uv decision. His shot-gun wuz at his shoulder in a moit, and in a second more that nigger hed paid the penalty uv his crime. His body wuz a leal mine.

Uv coarse after this there wuz no compermising with these demons. It wuz a struggle for life, and we realized the fact. Loadin our guns, and seein that the caps were all good and liable to go off properly, we started after em afresh, determined to perfect our homes and fire-sides, at no matter what hazard. The news uv our comin preceded us, and the conspirators, doubtless in pursoot uv their policy, took to the woods. We followed em ez rapidly ez we cood, but we only overtook five uv them. Them we shot as site, and them ez we didn't find at home we burned their cabins.

Then come another trouble onto us. We shood hev cleaned out the entire bilin uv em, but Joe Bigler and Pollock hed heerd uv our summary defence, and hed gathered a lot uv niggers and armed em and they appeered onto the scene. Bigler remarked to me that the party hed better disperse, and he emphasized his remark by drawin the ugliest navy revolver I ever saw, and kiverin me with it.

"Parson," sed he, "ef there is a man uv yoo in site in three minuts, this yer pistol goes off and yoo are ez dead a man ez ever wez put under ground. Do yoo hear?"

I did hear, and so did all the party. They wuz irresoloot, and I shivered with dread. Wood they permit me to become a corpse? No. I owed every man uv em, and they knowd that the only chance uv ever gettin their pay wuz in my livin. Ef the next President shood be a Democrat, an offis wood enable me to pay—dead, I wuz good for nothin to em for any purpose. They wavered a minit—Bascom figgered ez to wich wuz better to let me go and sink wat I owed him, or to save me and make the indebtedness bigger, on the chance uv a Democratic success. He finally decides to chance it, and I wuz saved. They dispersed.

We hed a meetin the same nite, however, and pledged ourselves to resist to the death every attempt to subjoogate us, and to lay down our lives ef need be rather than submit to nigger rool at the Corners, or to allow niggers to oppress us in any way. The Corners is now serener than it hez bin for years.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

Political.

At the Republican Convention in Richland county, Ohio, on the 29th, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which are understood to have been mainly prepared by Senator Sherman. They were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, First, That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican party, as announced by its National Conventions; that we are proud of its history and great services, and we especially commend the vigor and force with which it maintained the Union, abolished slavery, and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these be enforced by legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal protection of the laws and be secured in the equal enjoyment of their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles; the honest execution of pledges made to the people; purity, integrity and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and that they be prompt and fearless in the examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations.

Second—That National taxes should be confined to spirits, tobacco, beer and imported goods; that revenue should be the primary object of all tariff laws, but in framing such care should be taken to encourage and protect domestic industry, and to impose the chief burden on articles of luxury. We demand a prompt and large reduction in local taxes and that the power to levy such taxes be greatly limited, and the custody and expenditure of all public revenue should be guarded with the strictest care and economy, and offenses committed in their management should be punished without fear or favor or affection.

Third—That public policy and public faith alike demand that the debt of the United States be paid in coin according to the stipulations of the "Act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18th, 1869; that measures should be adopted by Congress to resume specie payment at the earliest day practicable; that the National Banking system should be free to all so that the limit of the volume of United States notes and bank notes will be amount that can be redeemed in coin on demand of the holder. We denounce all forms of repudiation and regard the national faith as second only in importance to the national Union.

Fourth—That the cheap and prompt transportation of the produce of industry should be promoted by the National and State Government by providing new competing lines and by just laws for the regulation of freights, and special care should be taken to develope new industries, so as to give employment to laborers and secure a market for agricultural products.

Fifth—That, as labor is the foundation of all wealth and prosperity, and as capital is essential to its profitable employment, care should be taken by the General Assembly to adjust their relations to each other so as to secure all forms of labor the highest compensation consistent with the free and profitable employment of capital. Corporation powers should be strictly limited and regulated, so as to protect the labor as well as the capital employed by them.

Sixth—That, as intemperance is the cause of crime and poverty, and burdens the people with taxation, we demand of the General Assembly the greatest care in framing laws that will tend to remove these evils and of all officers charged with their execution, the strict enforcement of them.

Seventh—That the Republican party having faithfully performed the great trust reposed in it during the past 14 years, and believing that it can and will carry out these principles with more success than any other party, we pledge it our hearty support.

Schoolcraft

DEATH OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., Sept. 1.—The venerable centenary, Judge Brazel Harrison, the first settler of Kalamazoo county, died of old age Sunday evening. He was 104 years old. Judge Harrison was a nephew of the late President Harrison, and widely known as the original of one of the characters in J. Fennimore Cooper's novel of "The Bee Hunter." He retained his faculties to the last in a remarkable degree.

Mr. Harrison was the first justice of the peace in Kalamazoo county, and one of the original county "Side" judges. For twenty-six years he has a been a consistent member of the Methodist Church. His occupation was always that of a farmer. Of his seventeen children, there are eight yet living. The whole number of his living posterity, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great great-grandchildren, is 203. Up to within a short time of his death, his health was good, and he was supe as a man of three score and ten.

Bellvue.

BELLEVUE, O., Sept 1.—A fire broke out in the fine new residence and barn of Thomas C. Wood, yesterday morning, and they were totally destroyed. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3 450. The fire also extended to the residence of Joel Crane, but after doing damage to the amount of $200 it was extinguished. As Wood's house was unfinished the fire was undoubtedly started by an incendiary.

BADLY HURT.

Injury to a Toledo Lady in Cleveland.

Last Saturday's Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

About ten o'clock Friday morning Councilman Hamilton, of the Eighteenth Ward, his wife and son, Mrs. Gould, a widow relative of Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Gould's youngest daughter started for a drive to Rocky River. In Broadway, near the cemetery, the horses, frightened at a kite which fell between their heads, turned suddenly, throwing Mr. Hamilton violently on his head. He clung to the lines, and was dragged some ways before he let go. The horses, left to themselves, dashed down a side street. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hamilton's son Walter was thrown or jumped out, receiving severe injuries about his head. Further along in some way the top of the carriage was torn off, and the rest of the party were thrown out. On taking them from the wreck it was found that Mrs. Hamilton was severely, but probably not dangerously injured, Mrs. Gould had her skull broken, and was otherwise injured. At half-past five o'clock this morning she was still alive, but very low, and it is thought she cannot recover. Her daughter was severely cut above the knee. A tendon was severed, and she will probably be a cripple for life. Mrs. Gould was a resident of Toledo.

Grocers Keep It.

Housekeepers use it, and have no other in the house, after one trial of POOLEY'S Yeast Powder. Its pure wholesomeness is guaranteed, and it is the cheapest, from the fact that each package contains FULL WEIGHT.

THE SCANDAL!

Report of the Plymouth Church Committee.

BEECHER NOT GUILTY.

Four Years of Torment for Nothing.

Disgraceful Scene in the Church.

Plymouth Church was densely packed last evening, every available spot for sitting or standing being occupied, and even the rostrum being encroached upon by the surging multitude. At the east end of the platform, and on the table alongside the presiding officer's seat, were vases of rare exotics. Probably over 3,000 people were present, and many had to go away for want of accommodations. After singing and prayer, the report of the Investigating Committee was read by Prof. R. W. Raymond, as follows:

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

DEAR BRETHREN—The pastor of Plymouth Church, the Rev. H. W. Beecher, addressed to us a letter, June 29th, 1874, of which the following is a copy:

BROOKLYN, June 27, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—In the present state of public feeling, I owe it to my friends, to the Church and society over which I am pastor, to have some proper investigation made of the rumors, insinuations or charges made respecting my conduct as compromised by late publications made by Mr. Tilton. I have thought the Church and Society should be represented, and I take the liberty of asking the following gentlemen to serve in this inquiry, and to do that which truth and justice may require. I beg that each of the gentlemen named will consider this as if separately and individually sent to him: from the Church—H. W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland, from the Society—Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, S. V. White.

I desire you, when you have satisfied yourselves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence to communicate to the Examining Committee, or the Church, such action as then may seem to you right and wise. H. W. BEECHER.

The Committee named having signified their willingness to serve in the grave matters so referred to them, Mr. Beecher sent the following letter to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

July 6th, 1874.

DEAR BRETHREN: I enclose to you a letter in which I have requested three gentlemen from the Church and three from the Society of Plymouth Church; gentlemen of unimpeachable repute, and who have not been involved in any of the trials through which we have passed during the year, to make a thorough and impartial examination of all charges or insinuations against my name and to report the same to you, and now respectfully request that you will give to this Committee the authority to act in your behalf also. It seemed to me that the request should proceed from me and without your foregoing knowledge, and that you should give to it the authority to act in your behalf in so far as a thorough investigation of the facts should be concerned. H. W. BEECHER.

Thereupon the Examining Committee duly authorized the Committee named in the letter of June 27th to act in their behalf.

THE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Also, second, your Committee cannot here refrain from referring to the inexpressible regret which they, in common with all good men, feel that uncontrollable circumstances have made it necessary to discuss in the most public manner, the unhappy scandal which is the subject of the present inquiry. Accepting the situation as we found it when we entered upon the high and solemn trust thus imposed, we have been profoundly impressed from the beginning with the grave importance of the work before us.

For a considerable time, vague and indefinite rumors were in circulation touching in a vital manner the Christian integrity of our beloved pastor, but nothing had appeared from a known responsible source in a tangible form until the letter of Theodore Tilton to the Rev. Dr. Bacon, which was published on the 25th day of June, 1874. It was the appearance of this letter which moved Mr. Beecher, two days afterwards, to request an immediate investigation. It will be seen by the terms of such request, that "some proper investigation" is asked for by him of "the rumors, insinuations or charges made respecting his conduct as compromised by the late publications made by Mr. Tilton." We were invited "to make an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence," and to "advise such action as may seem right and wise."

THE WITNESSES.

Third—In conducting this investigation, we have faithfully endeavored to make it thorough and impartial, and to obtain such facts as are relevant to the inquiry from all attainable sources of evidence. For this purpose, we have summoned, as requested, the attendance of the following persons, to testify before the Committee: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, Samuel Wilkeson, John R. Howard, Theodore Tilton, Samuel E. Belcher, Mrs. N. B. Morse, Oliver Johnson, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Dwight Johnson, Isaac H. Bailey, Mrs. Putnam, John W. Mason, Rev. W. W. Patton, Mary C. Ames, Richard P. Buck, Francis B. Carpenter, Albert F. Norton, Thomas M. Vail, E. M. Holmes, Hon. N. B. Morse, Mrs. Mary B. Bradshaw, Joseph Richards, Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, Francis W. Stiles, M. D., Charles Corez, M. D., Dr. Merton, Miss Oakley, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ovington, Mrs. Wallace, Rev. S. S. Halliday, Thomas G. Shearman, Benjamin S. Tracy, Francis D. Moulton, Franklin Woodruff, John W. Harmon, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Most of the persons named have attended as requested before the Committee. One notable exception is Francis B. Carpenter. Francis D. Moulton promised to testify fully, but has failed to do so. He has submitted three short statements in writing to the Committee, consisting chiefly of reasons why he declined to testify, and of promises to testify at the call of the Committee. The Committee have recalled three times with the result stated. In addition to the evidence of the persons named, we have examined a considerable number of letters, and other documentary evidence, which in some way were supposed to relate to the subject matter of the inquiry. We have held in the prosecution of our investigations 98 sessions.

THE FIRST CHARGE.

Fourth—Mr. Tilton in his letter to Dr. Baron, published the 25th day of June, 1874, states that the knowledge came to him in 1870 that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against him which he forebore to name or characterize, and in the same letter introduced what he alleged to be extracts from a letter signed by Mr. Beecher and dated January 1, 1871. This alleged letter, the whole of which appears in Mr. Tilton's subsequent statement before the Committee, has come to be known as "the letter of apology." When this Committee commenced its labors, there was, therefore, no allegation before them except such vague insinuations as of offense of some sort said to have been committed by Mr. Beecher against Mr. Tilton, and for which, according to the same authority, he had apologized. It will thus be seen that the question before the Committee then was, What, if any, offense had Mr. Beecher committed against Mr. Tilton.

Fifth—At an early period of the investigation, Mr. Tilton was called before the Committee and made an extended written statement and in a case specific charges, which showed that the offense referred to in the Bacon letter, so called, was, as Mr. Tilton now alleges, adultery with his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. By this statement, so made by Mr. Tilton, the field of inquiry was somewhat enlarged by alleged facts, names and circumstances therein set forth.

THE GRAVE CHARGES INTRODUCED.

It is proper in this connection, to state that the offense, as alleged by Mr. Tilton during some four years, and until recently, to numerous persons, in writing and otherwise, was an improper suggestion or solicitation by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, but as time passed, and his purposes matured, this charge passed and matured into another form and substance. The offense committed by Mr. Beecher, as now alleged by Mr. Tilton, is stated substantially in the third and fourth subdivisions of his statement before the committee. The charge in effect is, that Mr. Beecher, at his residence on the evening of October 10th, 1868, or thereabouts, committed adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton; that this act was followed by a similar act of criminality between the same parties at Mr. Tilton's residence on the subsequent Saturday evening; followed also by other similar acts on various occasions from the autumn of 1866 to the spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places, to which her pastor would invite and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment. The remainder of Mr. Tilton's extended statement is made up of citations or alleged facts and circumstances, which he seems to consider relevant and important as evidence sustaining the charges as above stated.

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

The Committee have given the evidence their most careful consideration, and find therefrom that in 1861 Mr. Beecher became editor and Mr. Tilton assistant editor of the Independent, and that during this relation they became warm and intimate friends. On or about 1863, Mr. Tilton began to urge Mr. Beecher to visit his (Tilton's) house, and he became more intimately acquainted with Mr. Tilton's family. He urged him to do much of his editorial writing in his study, as it was more convenient to write there than at the office of the Independent. Mr. Beecher visited his house, and a friendly relation sprang up between the wife and family of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, which continued down to December in 1870; also, that the friendly relations existing between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were always well known and understood, and met with Mr. Tilton's cordial approval. Some years before any open trouble appeared between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, his (Tilton's) doctrines, as set forth in the Independent, of which he had become editor, aroused a storm of indignation and opposition in the West, where this paper was widely circulated. After much discussion, this led to the starting of the Advance newspaper in Chicago, to supercede the Independent. Mr. Tilton, while editor of the Independent, a leading religious newspaper, had come to deny the inspiration of the Scriptures and the divinity of Christ. His social views, about this time, also underwent a radical change in the direction of Free Love.—This marked change in the religious and social views of Mr. Tilton was a source of great grief and sorrow to Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton seemed to be a very religious woman, amounting almost to enthusiasm, and when this change occurred in her husband, she naturally sought her pastor for counsel and sympathy. She set forth in strong terms the suffering her husband's course was causing her. It now appears that during these years, Mrs. Tilton became strongly attached to Mr. Beecher, and in July, 1870, confessed to her husband an overshadowing affection for her pastor.

On or about the 10th of December, 1870, Mrs. Tilton separated from her husband, going with her children to her mother's house. She sent for Mr. Beecher and on his visiting her, she made to him a statement of her sufferings and of the abuses which she had received at the hands of her husband, which greatly shocked Mr. Beecher. He asked and received permission to send to Mrs. Tilton his wife, whose judgment in such matters he considered better than his own. Subsequently, he agreed, in advising with his wife, that it was policy that Mrs. Tilton should separate from her husband. Mr. Tilton, however, subsequently forced his wife to return to his house by sending for and obtaining possession of a young child who was sick with the croup, during Mrs. Tilton's temporary absence from her mother's house. She suffered a miscarriage, the next day after her return, on the 24th, which resulted in a severe illness, continuing until the first of January, her physicians being in daily attendance on her from the 24th to the 30th of December inclusive.

TILTON'S LOSS OF PLACE.

Early in December of this year, owing to the marked change in Mr. Tilton's religious and social views, Mr. Bowen felt constrained to give him notice that his services as editor of the Independent would terminate at a day named in the notice. Subsequently to this notice, and on or about the 20th of December, Mr. Bowen had entered into a contract with Tilton, by which he was to be editor of the Brooklyn Daily Union and chief contributor to the Independent for five years, but within a few days after making this contract Bowen received such information of Tilton's immorality as alarmed him and led to an interview between himself, Tilton and Oliver Johnson, at the house of Bowen, on the 20th day of December, 1870. At this interview, Mr. Tilton sought to retain his place and Bowen's confidence by offering to join Bowen in an attack on Beecher. This interview resulted in an insolent letter, which Tilton wrote and signed on the 27th day of December, demanding that Beecher leave Plymouth Church and Brooklyn. That evening, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, delivered this letter to Beecher. Mr Beecher, on reading it, expressed his astonishment at the receipt of such a letter and denounced its author. Bowen then derided the letter and gave him some account of the reasons why he had reduced Tilton from the editorship of the Independent to the subordinate position of contributor; that Mr. Tilton's social views were ruining the paper, and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him as editor of the Union or chief contributor of the Independent. They conversed for some time, Mr. Bowen wishing Mr. Beecher's opinion, which was freely given. Mr. Beecher said he did not see how Mr. Bowen could retain his relations with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher spoke strongly of the threatening letter and the revelations he had just had concerning Mr. Tilton's domestic affairs. Mr. Bowen read Tilton's threatening letter and said that if trouble came, he would stand by Mr. Beecher. It seems that Mr. Bowen communicated to Mr. Tilton on the following day the conversation had with Mr. Beecher and his intention to stand by him. Mr. Beecher, though he had no doubt that Tilton would have lost his place, saw that his influence was decisive and anticipated Tilton's overthrow.

WHERE MOULTON CAME IN.

It now appears that on the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton, having learned the advice Mr. Beecher gave Mr. Bowen and which was likely to bring him face to face with the loss of place and position, extorted from his wife, then lying ill of miscarriage, a document implicating Mr. Beecher, a document evincing her love for her pastor, and accusing him of having made improper solicitation. On the following, or 31st, Moulton to Beecher requesting an interview with Mr. Beecher at Moulton's house that evening. Mr. Beecher accordingly met Tilton at Moulton's house. Tilton received him with a memorandum in his hand and proceeded to charge Mr. Beecher with being unfriendly to him; with seeking his downfall; spreading injurious rumors about him and advising Bowen to dismiss him; injuring him in his family relations; joining his (Tilton's) mother-in-law in producing discord in the house; advising a separation; alienating his wife's affections from him; with gaining her love more than any living being; with corrupting her moral virtue; teaching her to be insincere, lying, and hypocritical, and ending by charging that he made wicked proposals to her. Tilton then produced a written paper, purporting to be a memorandum of confession made in the July previous to him by his wife of her love for Mr. Beecher, and that he had made proposals to her of an impure nature. Mr. Tilton in the 22d sub division of his statement before the Committee, referring in time to December, 1870, states his grievances and the cause of complaint of Mr. Beecher, touching Tilton's business relations with Mr. Bowen, in these words: "That he (Mr. Beecher) then participated in a conspiracy to degrade Theodore Tilton before the public by the loss of place, business and repute." It is clear that on the 29th day of December, when the so-called "memorandum of confession" was procured from Mrs. Tilton, the chief inciting cause of that step on Tilton's part was his belief that Mr. Beecher had caused him the "loss of place, business and repute." Mr. Beecher says this charge of impure proposals "fell upon him like a thunderbolt. Could it be possible that Mrs. Tilton, whom he had regarded as the type of so much moral goodness, should have made such false and atrocious statements." Tilton requested Mr. Beecher to repair to his house where Elizabeth was waiting for him, and learn from her lips the truth of the stories, in so far as they concerned her. The interview was had and resulted in a written retraction of the charges of Mrs. Tilton, who seemed in great distress. In a short postscript to the retraction, she denied that Mr. Beecher had ever offered any improper solicitations to her, that being the only charge made by Tilton or referred to in the statement about the confession in July. On the next evening Mr. Moulton called at Mr Beecher's house and went up into his bedroom. He said that he and Tilton had learned that Mrs. Tilton had given the retraction. He expostulated and said the act was unfriendly and would not mend matters, and that Mrs. Tilton had already recanted the retraction, and that Tilton had already destroyed his wife's first paper of confession. Mr. Moulton claimed that Mr. Beecher had acted unfairly, that all difficulties could be settled without such papers, and that Mr. Beecher ought to give it up. Mr. Moulton was under great apparent excitement. He made no verbal threats, but displayed a pistol and laid it on the bureau, near which he stood. The paper was given to him, and after a few moment's talk he left. It is an amazing pity that at this juncture, Moulton was not handed over to the police. It would have saved much that followed, which is deeply deplored.

A NATURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. Beecher's distress at the situation was boundless as he saw the peril of being even falsely accused. He blamed himself for much that had occurred. He could not tell how much of the impending trouble could be attributed to Mrs. Tilton's undue affection for him, which it was his duty to have repressed. "My earnest desire," he says, "to avoid a public accusation and the evils which must necessarily flow from it, and which have now resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these four years in this matter."

While in a morbid condition of mind, produced by these distressing difficulties, Moulton again called on him (Beecher). His (Moulton's) manner was kind and conciliatory. He professed, however, to believe that Mr. Beecher had been seeking Tilton's downfall, had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him, and by his advice had come near destroying Tilton's family. Mr. Beecher expressed many and strong regrets at the misfortunes of that family. Moulton caught up some of these expressions and wrote them down, saying that if Tilton could see them, there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. This paper, which is dated January 1st, 1871, was entrusted by Mr. Beecher to Moulton's keeping, without reading it, nor was it read to him. This paper, sometimes called "the apology," and sometimes "the confession" is in no proper sense Mr. Beecher's production, nor a correct report of what he said. No man will believe, for instance, that Beecher said, "I humble myself before him (Tilton) as I do before my God." Another sentence, "Her forgiveness I have," Mr. Beecher states was not said, nor the semblance of it.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE QUESTION FOR TILTON.

Pausing here, a very important question arises in this connection: To what does the apology refer? It declares Mr. Tilton "guiltless," and yet Tilton says it refers to adultery, which Mr. Beecher denies. Without now considering the weight of credit to which the respective parties are entitled, where there is a conflict between them, we believe, and propose to show from evidence, that the original charge was improper advances, and that, as time passed and the conspiracy deepened, it was enlarged into adultery. The importance of this is apparent, because, if the charge has been so changed, then both Tilton and Moulton are conspirators and convicted of a vile fraud, which necessarily ends their influence in the controversy. What is the proof that the charge in the first place was adultery? It is said that it was, and that the memorandum in the hands of Tilton in his wife's handwriting was to such effect. But this is denied by both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the written paper is not produced. It is said further that Beecher confessed the fact of adultery, but this is again denied by him, and such alleged confession is inconsistent with the retraction which he received that evening from Mrs. Tilton. If he had confessed, what service could the retraction render? Why procure one at all if, as alleged, Beecher had that evening confessed the adultery to Tilton and Moulton, or either? What then was the charge preferred on the evening of December 30? We answer, it was improper advances, which, of course, Mr. Beecher denied. What occurred in the matter of retraction that evening, and all the subsequent conversations, acts and letters of the various persons directly concerned in dealing with the scandal, are consistent with this view, and with no other. The retraction procured referred to improper advances, and to nothing else. Is it likely, if the main offense had been charged, Mr. Beecher would have been satisfied with anything short of a retraction of that?

There is a sort of postscript to the retraction, in which the charge of improper advances is explicitly denied, thus showing, we submit, that this was the charge that was in the mind of both Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and no other offense. But look further. Mr. Tilton, in the last four years, has many times said, verbally and in writing, that the charge was the lesser offense. This is important, under the rule that where a complainant has made different and inconsistent statements of the offense he charges, his credibility is damaged, and in most cases destroyed. In two written statement of the offense, shown to Dr. Storrs by Tilton and Carpenter, which was made in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting, under demand of her husband, who says he dictated the precise words characterizing the offense, the charge was an impure proposal. This statement Mrs. Tilton retracted, and says she protested against it as false when signed, and afterwards saw Dr. Storrs and told him so. Dr. Storrs, in a letter to the Committee, confirms the retraction. In a manuscript prepared by Tilton, which he called "The True Story," the offense was stated to be improper advances.

HIS OWN WORDS AGAINST HIM.

This "true story," Tilton was in the habit of reading to newspaper men, personal friends, and to others, without, it would seem, much discrimination, considering how anxious he professed to be not to make known his secret. Mr. Beecher testifies that he met Tilton on the ferry boat about two weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, and they talked the matter over. He says that Tilton was at first mysterious and non-committal, but on their way home in Brooklyn, Tilton invited him into his house, where the "true story" was exhibited to Mr. Beecher, and a prolonged conversation was had, which lasted until midnight, and during all this, not one word was said or hinted by Tilton that Beecher had committed adultery. On the contrary, he asserted his unshaken confidence in his wife's purity, and complained only of the improper solicitation.

Ex-Supervisor Harmon, who, like Mr. Beecher, is one of our well known and reputable citizens, testifies to substantially the same experience with Tilton as to the nature of the charge. Mr. Harmon goes further and testifies not only that Tilton read to him "the True Story," in which there was no allegation of adultery, but that Tilton described to him his first interview with Mr. Beecher, on the evening of December, 30, and informed Mr. Harmon that he at that time charged Mr. Beecher with improper advances. Mr. Harmon explicitly states that in all his conversations, which were numerous, with Tilton for more than two years, he at no time alleged adultery as the offense of which he complained.

The testimony before the Committee shows similar statements by Tilton, by various other persons, up to within a recent period.

The further fact that Tilton treated the matter during four years as an offense which could be properly apologized for and forgiven, is wholly inconsistent with the charge in its present form. Tilton in his written statement says Beecher abused his forgiveness. It is believed no case of adultery on record can be produced wherein an injured husband, upon learning of his wife's infidelity, kept the fact to himself for six months and then, after a private complaint to the offending party, received and accepted an apology for the offense and declared it forgiven, and this was followed by a restoration of the courtesies of friendship. All these and other considerations, to be hereafter referred to, show that in no event could the offense have been the crime of adultery. It might have been a charge of the lesser offense, but is it conceivable that Tilton, in view of his conduct believed even that?

Still further, that the so-called apology was not for the main offense, Tilton himself in his cross-examination clearly proves. Mark his words. He says that the day after it was procured, he was in Moulton's room, and there met Mr. Beecher, when the following scene occurred:

"He (Beecher) burst out into an expression of great sorrow to me and said he hoped the communication, which he had sent me by Moulton, was satisfactory to me. He then and there told Mr. Moulton that he had done wrong. Not so much as some others had, referring to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade, and he there volunteered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning the facts which she had misstated."

Here is clear light as to what the apology does not refer to. It disposes of the apology forever, as a paper referring to adultery. It refers to nothing of the kind. If the wrong to which Beecher refers was adultery, how could these words be used in reference to it: "He had done wrong not so much as some others!" The absurdity of such a claim is clear. Those words of the apology are susceptible of but one construction. They refer, as Mr. Beecher says, to his deep regret for the statements, which he and his wife had, under certain information, a few days before, made to Bowen, which led him to execute a purpose already entertained, of removing Tilton from the Brooklyn Union and the Independent. It appears also, that the next day Beecher did write a letter to Bowen, which Tilton says he volunteered to write, and which referred to Tilton's business troubles with Bowen.

MATTERS FOR MOULTON TO CLEAR UP.

Next consider Moulton's course with a view of still further testing what was in his mind, as well in Tilton's; as to the character of the offense. If Moulton understood the charge to be adultery, then he has the credit of the invention or discovery that this crime could be the subject of an apology and a ready forgiveness and reconciliation on the part of the offender and of the injured husband. That Moulton did not believe that the offence was adultery, is shown by the same class of evidence that has been cited in reference to Tilton. He repeatedly declared to many persons that there was no adultery. Fortunately, we have a statement in writing, setting forth Moulton's estimate of the nature of the offense. Beecher wrote a letter dated June 1st, 1873, to Moulton, in which, among other things, he complains of Tilton's threatening and inconsistent conduct, and declares his pure purpose to waste no more energy in trying to satisfy Tilton, who at this time was complaining of the publication of the Tripartite Agreement, so-called. In this letter Mr. Beecher says: "My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. God will take care of me." These are not the words of a guilty mind, Moulton replies on the same day, (publicity was no part of his profound policy,) and he hastens to object. At the first he writes these words, "If the truth must be spoken, let it be. I know you can stand, if the whole case was published to-morrow."

Apparently fearing that he might rather tend to determine Beecher to publish the whole case than otherwise, he crossed out these and other lines with a pencil and commenced anew. In this new effort on the same paper these words occur: "You can stand if the whole case were published to-morrow." Moulton was right. The pity is that Mr. Beecher didn't publish forthwith, and so become free and end the machinations of Tilton and the "mutual friend." These two, whatever else they wanted or designed, did not believe their purposes would be then subserved by publicity. Tilton soon became gracious and kindly; but what shall be said of Moulton, who now asserts for the first time, that adultery was the offense? Is it possible that this man is so low in his moral perception, as to believe a minister of the gospel, and too of Plymouth Church, could stand up before his Church and the world against the crime of adultery? Mr. Tilton says his wife was possessed of the idea that adultery with her pastor was all right and no sin; that she didn't discover her mistake from St. Paul. But we have no evidence that reached and tainted the diplomatic mind of Moulton. It is right that we should say here, that we do not believe that the sinless character of the adultery was thought of or even known to Mrs. Tilton, except, perhaps, as a notion of the Woodhull school, of which Tilton had become a disciple and shining light, and with which she had no sympathy.

There is but one fair conclusion to be drawn from Moulton's letter of June 14, to Mr. Beecher. He knew that Mr. Beecher had been falsely accused of impure advances and that he desired in his inmost soul to suppress the scandal. Yet, if the simple truth were published, he could stand. Knowing this, he said so. Whatever Moulton may say now, since his malice has been excited by certain exposures, is of little consequence. He now openly stands with Tilton, where he has secretly been from the beginning. We conclude, therefore, in view of these facts and circumstances, that the original charge of impure advances was false, though it has been dropped by these accusers, and adultery at this late day has been substituted as an after-thought. We brand this performance as a fraud that ought to end all controversy as to the innocence of Mr. Beecher.

THE "MUTUAL FRIEND" AS AN ARCH TEMPTER.

Pursuing the narrative a little further, we find Moulton, who first appeared as Tilton's friend, after procuring the so-called apology, quietly becoming a friend of both parties—the mutual friend. Mr. Moulton, as he discloses his character in these proceedings, appears to be a very plausible man, with more rigor of will than conscience. One thing is unfortunately clear, that from this time on he contrived to obtain and hold the confidence of Beecher, both in his ability and purpose to keep the peace in good faith. There was certainly room for an honest peacemaker. Mr. Beecher knew that he had been falsely accused of an impure offense, and that the reputable woman by some means had been induced to make the accusation. It is true that the charge had been withdrawn, and its force was in a sense broken, still the fact remained. He had been accused. Mr. Beecher naturally felt that the situation was critical for him. A clergyman of world-wide fame, to be even falsely accused, was a calamity. To prevent publicity would save a still greater calamity. He felt, and in the light of results may we not say that he was right, that a public charge of such an offense would, as he expressed it in his letter to Moulton of February 5, "make a conflagration." For reasons of malice and revenge, it became apparent that Tilton was preparing to make a deadly assault upon him. This Mr. Beecher believed it was his supreme duty to prevent by all possible honorable means. Moulton professed to deprecate Tilton's purpose, and declared, if Mr. Beecher would trust to him, he could and would prevent it, and so now began a series of letters and steps under the direction and advice of the diplomatic and mutual friend, having for their object, as Mr. Beecher believed, the suppression of the scandal and the restoration in some measure, if practicable, of Tilton to position and employment. In passing judgment on the means employed to secure these results, it is fair to remember that all through these four years, Mr. Beecher was performing great labors, and had more and greater responsibilities upon him than at any other period of his life. Mr. Moulton said: "Leave these disagreeable matters to me. I will see that Tilton acts right. I will keep him in control. It is true that in certain moods he is threatening and unjust, but he soon recovers, and is kind and reasonable." As time passed along, it was evident that Tilton was most troublesome when he was unprosperous in business affairs. The reference in his statement to "loss of place and business," is significant. At times Mr. Beecher became discouraged, as is evident in his letters to Moulton.

EXPLAINING MR. BEECHER'S LETTERS.

Much has been said, and not without some justice, of the extraordinary words and tenor of Mr. Beecher's letters, but in interpreting these letters, it must be remembered first, that Mr. Beecher, under the excitement of deep feeling, uses strong words and emotional expressions. This is and always has been a marked quality of his mind. Second, in this sore trouble, he was dealing with Tilton, who had shown himself at all times fickle, malicious, revengeful, and mercenary. In the light of these facts, there is not a letter from Mr. Beecher, nor an act of his, however ill-judged, through these four years of anxiety and grief that cannot be accounted for upon the plain theory that he was fighting to suppress an outrageous scandal, which consisted of a false accusation against him, made by a reputable woman, and further, that he was endeavoring to help a man whom he felt he had unduly injured in business matters, upon representations which he was afterwards made to believe, chiefly by Moulton were not well founded.

THE TRUE RELATIONS OF MRS. TILTON AND MR. BEECHER.

The statement of this branch of the case would not be complete without reference to the fact that Mr. Beecher had a warm friendship for Mrs. Tilton, which began in her early womanhood, and that Mrs. Tilton, reciprocating this friendship, began, as her domestic troubles came on, to look more than ever to Mr. Beecher for sympathy and advice. That this feeling on Mrs. Tilton's part, became, under the circumstances, so strong as to diminish the proper influence that belongs to every good husband, is not unlikely.

In the course of events, and especially in December, 1870, Mr. Beecher received the impression from Tilton and Moulton that he had estranged Mrs. Tilton's affections from her husband. The possibility that such a fact as this might be added to the responsibilities then resting upon Mr. Beecher, constituted, as he expressed it in his letter of February 5th, in part one of "the environments that surrounded him." This was to him the occasion of deep grief and anguish. Mr. Beecher conceived that, possibly, he had been derelict in duty; he, the strong man and pastor, in not repressing at once any undue affection for him on the part of his distressed Christian woman, who was yearning for sympathy that she found not in her household. And we cannot but express our regret at two errors, in which it is apparent Mr. Beecher fell.

ONE OF MR BEECHER'S MISTAKES.

While we recognize the appalling disaster which seemed imminent, when he was confronted by a professedly injured husband with a charge on the part of his wife of an impure proposal from him to her, a disaster which threatened to brand with infamy a name which through years of public service as philanthropist and minister of God, had maintained the most honored place in the world's esteem, yet we feel that in an hour of such demoralization as this calamity might work, the pastor should have sought counsel from Christian men of his own brotherhood, rather than rely upon the counsel of a man of whom he knew so little, and whose character, as the sequel proves, he so sadly misjudged. And it is also apparent from Mr. Beecher's own statement, in view of the profound sorrow into which he was plunged, and the expression he gave to his feelings, that he had erred in not guarding so closely his relations with the family of Mr. Tilton that there could be no possibility for fear in his own mind of an undue affection by Mrs. Tilton for him through any needless friendship or agency of his.

TILTON'S "IDEAL HOME."

Mr. Tilton, in his statement before the Committee, speaks of his home as one of unusual harmony, "an ideal home," but upon his cross-examination it clearly appeared that it was anything but a happy and harmonious home. The truth as to this is material, both as affecting Tilton's credibility and as showing the character of Mrs. Tilton's domestic troubles, and the influences that reached her daily life. Her painful testimony reveals a jealous husband, accusing her of infidelities with different men, and of exerting a sensual influence upon all. She declares that her husband had frequently compelled her, when sick, to copy, or from his dictation, write confessions which she herself did not understand, and in her despairing condition of mind cared little about. At times, he threatened her, locked her up and declared himself ashamed of her presence, when among friends whose society was more attractive to him. Her account reveals him full of selfish actions indifferent to her wants, neglectful of her in illness, bringing disreputable women into her society, until sometimes she fled for peace to the graves of her children. Mrs. Tilton declares that he did not he state to avow his right to commit adultery on his lecturing tours, whenever he chose, and yet in season and out we find this man dribbling out his charges against his wife. This is a dismal revelation from the "ideal home," but one cannot read it and believe it possible that she has invented this recital of her husband's character and life.

This account of the domestic misery of the Tilton family is corroborated by the testimony of several witnesses, and very fully by Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, who is now 28 years of age and was an inmate of the family eight years. This young woman is a teacher of music in a ladies' seminary in Pennsylvania. She is a person of unusual intelligence, and her appearance and manner before the Committee impressed all who heard her testify, that she was sincere and reliable, and well understood the facts of which she was speaking. The condition of this family in connection with the distressing circumstances referred to, and that appear in the history of this difficulty, conspired to make the occasion one full of peril, not only to Mr. Beecher, but to others whom he felt bound to respect to the last moment, to say nothing of the great interests of his beloved Plymouth Church, and other interests of high concern, all of which must be involved if publicity should be given to the false and scandalous matter that was seeking expression from the heated and malicious mind of Theodore Tilton.

MR. BEECHER CHIDED.

Will not innocent men, and especially clergymen, fight as for their lives to suppress an injurious scandal, even though it be born of extortion, falsehood and revenge? These are questions, unhappily, history has too often answered in the affirmative. It is easy, now that we see what manner of men Tilton and Moulton are, to wonder that Mr. Beecher should intrust any interest of his to their keeping. When we look back upon the record made by this sad story, we feel like visiting even upon the suffering head and heart of our pastor the severest censure, and this not the less because we revere and love him, and know that no man in all our midst is more beloved. It is, we might say, because he is so beloved, because that in him centers so many and so great interests of church and humanity, because he stands to-day foremost among the men of master minds, of eloquence and power, that we chide him in no uncertain words for imperiling so much and so often the precious interests confided to him by the God who made him, and who, we have unshaken faith to believe, will deliver him from all danger.

AS TO THE EVIDENCE.

The charge by the accuser is one easily preferred and not easily disproved. It is not enough for the accuser to say, "I make this charge. Now let it be disposed of or be taken as confessed." A legal tribunals in their wisdom, require in determining charges of this kind such proof of facts and circumstances as point unmistakably to the guilt of the accused, and are not consistent with any theory of innocence. Lord Stowell, as cited by Greenleaf, one of the best writers known to us and especially on the rules of evidence, says:

In every case almost the fact is inferred from the circumstances that lead to it by inference as a necessary conclusion, and unless this were the case and unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to merit. What the circumstances are which lead to such a conclusion, can not be laid down universally, though many of them are to be found in the ancient books. At the same time it is impossible to indicate them universally, because they may be diversified by the situation and character of the parties; by the state of general manners and by many other incidental circumstances apparently slight and delicate in themselves, but which may have the most important bearing in the decisions on the particular case. The only general rule that can be laid down upon the subject is that the circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man, to a conclusion, for it is not to lead a rash and intemperate judgment, moving on appearances that are equally capable of two interpretations.

Greenleaf further illustrates the kind of evidence required to prove adultery as follows:

Adultery of the wife may be proved by the birth of a child and non access of the husband, he being out of the realm.

Adultery of the husband may be proved by habits of adulterous intercourse, and by the birth, maintenance and acknowledgment of a child. A married man going into a known brothel, raises a suspicion of adultery, to be rebutted only by the very best evidence. His going there and remaining alone for some time in a room with a common prostitute, is sufficient proof of crime. The circumstance of a woman going to such a place with a man, furnishes similar proof of adultery.

These citations are pointed. Under the guidance of these precedents and principles, it is essential to observe that there is nothing whatever disclosed by the evidence that proves that the accused parties have ever been found together under suspicious circumstances, such as in some unusual house or place, or consulting together in some secret way to avoid observation or exposure. There is no proof of clandestine correspondence or attempts in that direction. Mr. Beecher's letters were, as a rule, opened, arranged and read by his wife. She testified that she has read and answered as many as one thousand in three months. Such as reached the Christian Union office, were opened by others, and those that went to the church were opened by the direction of Mr. Beecher, by the clerk before being placed on the desk. The usual facts and circumstances suggestive of wrong doing, are utterly wanting in this case. What then does the case, as put by the accuser, rest upon? We answer:

UPON MERE WORDS AND ASSERTIONS,

supported by no circumstance whatever that are the usual incidents of adultery. Tilton says he knows the fact from his wife's confessions of July 31, 1870, and from her subsequent confessions to Moulton, and to her mother, Mrs. Morse. This is then answered—that Mrs. Tilton says in effect that this confession, whatever it was, was extorted from her by an imperious, malicious husband, and by means that, in a moral sense, were fraudulent, promises were made that she must say something to extricate herself out of his business perplexities. She was made to believe there was a conspiracy against her husband. The fact that Mrs. Tilton withdrew the charge when Mr. Beecher first confronted her, after he had heard of it, on the occasion

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

Cattle Disease in Connecticut

A spinal meningitis is reported to have broken out among cattle owned by Elmar Fairchild, a cattle-dealer and farmer of Newtown, Conn. Out of eleven large four-year old steers, brought from Michigan, seven were seized with the disease a number of days ago. Mr. Fairchild, being unacquainted with the character of the disease, thought the cattle been poisoned. Two days afterward one of those affected died, and on the following day another died, and a third was seized with convulsions. A post-mortem examination revealed the disease to be as above stated. The kidneys were also found to be highly inflamed. The farmers of that section were alarmed for the safety of their own cattle, and the case having been brought to the notice of Mr. Gould, the Connecticut Cattle Commissioner, he sent word that he would soon come and make an investigation for the benefit of the cattle-raising interest and report.

The Southern States are in need of additional coffin manufactories.

The Gem of the Toilet

the world says is SOZODONT. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill-humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. Sozodont is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful that it makes it a pleasure to use it.

Spalding's Glue, will mend your ways.

Ladies Careful of Their Feet

always wear ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. These shoes are all the rage. A dark line around the sole near the edge shows where the channel is cut. No more ragged soles. Make your dealer get them for you.

Some parents spend their money fo Patent Medicine to cure their children's colds. Some save their money and prevent colds by buying SILVER TIPPED shoes, which never wear through at the toe.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, sundue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

CENTAUR

Children cry for Castoria.—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

Agents Wanted--$10 A Day

To sell an article which every business man will buy on sight. It is simply indispensable to all classes of business men and the profits are large. Particulars sent free. Work done altogether in villages, towns and cities. Address

LOUKE & JONES,

Toledo, Ohio,

And receive full particulars.

FOR SALE—35 acres near Paxa, Ill. Good buildings, plenty of water, vineyard of 2 acres, orchard, small fruit, all bearing. Good chance for market gardening. Apply to —— FRED. GRIESER, Paxa, Ill.

WANTED.—AGENTS to canvass for our new book "Mountain," by Rev. Wm. M. Wiskett. Suited to all classes and denominations. Full of interest

WHERE DOES HURD STAND?

We suppose FRANK HURD must be considered a candidate for Congress, yet when and where he accepted the nomination is not known to the public. Upon the currency question, his party is divided. The men in this city to whom he must look for "aid and comfort," are large stockholders in National Banks. They own the controlling interest in the *Democrat and Herald*, and of course FRANK will be expected to stand squarely upon the hard-money platform of THURMAN and the Illinois Democracy, while FRANK himself rather sympathizes with PENDLETON and greenbacks, never having refused the latter when tendered in payment of salary as City Solicitor.

Now the question comes up—Will FRANK stand by the DODD and STEEDMAN greenback platform, or will he plant himself upon the side of the men who furnish the "sinews of war" and who will eventually give a turn to the screws which direct the course of the *Democrat and Herald*? There are many Democrats who will insist upon knowing the particular horn of this dilemma upon which FRANK will hang his political fortunes. It is a difficult position to get into, and we advise FRANK to go down to the White Mountains, attend upon the ministrations of BEECHER, study the great scandal, and let finances take care of themselves. There is no safety in any other course.

THE DEMOCRATS ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The Democrats had no little difficulty in agreeing upon the license plank of their platform, and not until Judge HAAG explained that it did not commit the party to the license proposition could its adoption be effected. The special correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* thus describes the fight over the license resolution in the Convention:

After the reading of the report a spirited passage at arms occurred on the license question. A motion was made to adopt the entire report and a determined effort was put forth to put the motion through at once and avoid a row.

Senator Fisher, of Coshocton, moved to strike out the word "license" from the resolution on that subject and insert the words "local option," which was greeted with loud cries of "no, no." The motion was voted down.

A Cincinnati delegate moved to insert before the word "license" the word "graduated." The mover of this amendment said there were a great many retail liquor dealers who were Democrats, almost to a man, and for their protection the license tax should be graduated. If it was placed at a high figure for all alike, many of these would be driven out of the business.

J. H. S. Trainor, of Steubenville, moved to strike out the whole resolution on the subject of license, which brought forth a storm of hisses and cries of "no." There was great excitement and confusion, a dozen claiming the floor at once, while two hundred voices mingled in cries of "question."

E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus, made a few remarks in favor of striking out the resolution. There was a large class of Democrats who would declare war upon their party if it should declare for license, and he thought it would be best to have it out entirely.

A Cincinnati man moved to strike out "license" and insert "free beer."

E. M. Brown, of Cuyahoga, spoke strongly against striking out the resolution. The people of Ohio expected definite action from this convention on the licence question, and they must meet it squarely. He was in favor of leaving to the Legislature all matters appertaining restrictions of whatever kind. The resolution was right as it was.

Judge McKemy, of Dayton, moved the previous question amidst great excitement. The motion was temporarily withdrawn at the request of Judge Haag, of Henry county, who desired to call attention to the language of the resolution. He said it did not in any way commit or pledge the Democratic party in favor of license, but simply called upon the Legislature to submit the question to the people. The resolution was read again by request, and yet again, so that everybody could understand it.

Judge McKemy then renewed his motion for the previous question and it was carried. The Convention then voted down the amendment to insert the word "graduated," and also the amendment to strike out the resolution. On the last vote about a quarter of the delegates voted in favor of striking out. The platform as it came from the committee was then adopted, there being a scattering fire of "noes," the result being greeted with loud and long continued applause from the majority.

☞The Bryan *Democrat* don't gush very much for HURD. It touches him with that delicacy and caution which characterizes the handling of something which is obnoxious to the olfactories. It declared that it would not swallow any pill fixed up for it by the Toledo managers, and yet it is compelled to take just that dind of a dose. It might make a mark by openly denouncing the outrage upon the party; but what it can hope to gain by its luke-warmness, we cannot understand.

☞FRANK HURD, in his card, says: "I have accepted the nomination for Congress." Will he please tell us *when* he accepted that nomination? He has said that he did not see the Committee who informed the Convention that he was "indisposed," but that he thanked the delegates for the nomination, accepted the trust, and would make a vigorous fight. Now, when did he accept? He don't accept the nomination in his card; so we repeat, that nomination has not yet been formally accepted.

☞The Bryan *Press* makes the following good point against HURD:

Frank Hurd may have been prevented from becoming a soldier by "physical disabilities," as is set forth by the Toledo *Democrat*, but that does not explain away his other offenses of attempting to dissuade *others* from enlisting. It is not that he would not do that which he could not do, in support of the war; but that he would not do that which he might have done, that constitutes the offense. If he could not become a soldier, that did not necessitate his being a copperhead!

☞In the Fifteenth Congressional district, Hon. N. H. VAN VOORHIES, of Athens, has been nominated for Congress, the present member from that district, Hon. W. P. SPRAGUE, declining a renomination.

☞Dayton claims to have but 275 saloons, while there are 500 in Toledo.—That is not remarkable. There are probably more saloons in Dayton, in proportion to population, than in Toledo.

☞A private letter from the central part of Wood county, says: "PRATT will run ahead of his ticket in this part of the county."

FRANK HURD AND THE GRANGERS.

Our Democratic friends have been struggling very hard to prejudice the minds of thoughtless farmers against Mr. PRATT, because that gentleman was employed, in two or three cases, to assist Hon. M. R. WAITE in the trial of suits in which a Railroad Company was his client. But the true position of the leaders of that party cannot be concealed. The *Democrat and Herald*, the organ of FRANK HURD, who can control a majority of the stock of that journal, in its issue of Sunday morning last, thus expressed its opinion of Grangers:

"'OLD RYE' IS THE GRAIN THAT IS NEAREST THE GRANGER'S HEART."

Here you have it. Grangers, according to FRANK HURD'S organ, are nothing more nor less than whisky guzzlers.

FRANK HURD'S RECORD.

The *Democrat and Herald* says FRANK HURD is "chivalorous and brave." Just so; and so were all the other "chivalry" of the Democratic party. To show the use FRANK HURD made of his bravery during the war, it is only necessary to read the following address, issued to the Democrats of Knox county, the home of FRANK HURD in 1861:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF KNOX COUNTY.

BRETHREN:—You are requested to assemble at the Court House, Mt. Vernon, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consult together in regard to the present troubles of the nation. You have before done good service in the cause of your country. But never was your services more needed, or your duties more imperative or embarrassing than now. You must now resolve to return to the fundamental doctrines of the party upon which Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Presidency. No other doctrines will now save us from civil strife. Our party is in great danger of being distracted by the artifices of enemies. Their organ here, supposing our people here deluded by some of their false shows, calls upon the Republicans of each township, with all Union Democrats, to form military companies and engage in thorough drill. (See an article in that paper of Jan. 3, 1861.) What for? DOUBTLESS TO FIGHT AND SLAUGHTER OUR SOUTHERN BRETHREN, WHO NO LONGER SEE FIT TO SUBMIT TO THEIR INDECENT ABUSE. It is time for us to awake to duty when such things present themselves undisguised before us. Freemen should never sleep while danger approaches. These men expect, when they have inaugurated the Abolitionist Lincoln to compel you, by the interpretation of the powers of the Government, TO TAKE UP ARMS LIKE SERFS, and go to fight YOUR DEMOCRATIC BRETHREN OF THE SOUTH; to make a general war upon them, and under pretext of executing the laws and preserving the Union, to subjugate them by your arms, and compel them to abandon their rights under the Constitution and laws.

They suppose that the late distracted condition of the Democratic party greatly favors this nefarious scheme. In this they are wofully mistaken. They will find to their sad disappointment that the Democratic party can be divided about men and yet warmly united in support of their time honored and cherished principles. Come together then, we entreat you, on the day named, in such numbers and spirit as shall teach your old enemy, that though defeated, you are not dead; that you have yet, as you always have had, principles and policies alone calculated to preserve that steady manifestation of affection, kind feeling and fraternal regard; which alone cements the Union with or without a written Constitution.

JOHN ADAMS,
M. H. MITCHELL,
FRANK H. HURD,
Committee.

And these are the sentiments which the loyal people of the Sixth Congressional District are asked to indorse by voting for the author of the address to the copperheads of Knox county.

☞The Defiance *Democrat* is compelled to go all the way to Texas in order to find a case where a Republican county official has stolen public money. It finds a sheriff out there who has been charged with stealing $60,000, and his Republican neighbors propose to make him pay the penalty due to the offense. This effort of the *Democrat* to get up an offset for the $100,000 deficiency of Democratic officials in Henry county is commendable, in a partisan sense, but weak. The one is exposed and punished by his own party, while the others are shielded and defended by their party.

☞The Cleveland *Herald* concludes its reference to the report of the Plymouth Church Committee as follows:

Were it not for the seriously detrimental effect it will have upon the cause of morality and religion alike, the report of the committee would create a general laugh at their expense. It is so ridiculous in its assumptions of superior virtue for Plymouth Church and its pastor, so amusing in its assertion of Mr. Beecher's infallibility, and so sweetly gushing and sloppy generally as to cause one to smile even while regretting its effects. But it is a sorry, sickly document at best and its putting forth is most unfortunate. It proves nothing except the blind worship of Mr. Beecher by Plymouth Church.

The scene which followed the conclusion of the report at the Friday night prayer-meeting, when Mr. Moulton arose to denounce one of the speakers as a liar, is in keeping with the rest of the proceedings in the progress of this extraordinary business. The great Plymouth Hippodrome will continue to appear daily with an entire change of programme.

☞The New York *Tribune*, generally accepted as good Democratic authority in these days, thus speaks of the platform of the Ohio Democracy:

The Ohio Democracy are in favor of running the Treasury like a country bank, to make the most possible out of the circulation of its promises to pay, and in favor of paying the five-twenties in greenbacks. They stand side by side with their brethren of Indiana. The success to the administration of the affairs of the nation of a party acting on the principles they profess would be death to the country's credit, and the destruction of all hopes of a return to the use of real money, except through repudiation, partial or total, of the paper substitute.

☞The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "One great sin of omission mars the proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention. No Irishman was given a place on the ticket." The Irish are about tired of doing dirty work for Democrats, and are beginning to learn that the Republican party is the best friend to the poor laboring man.

☞The *Democrat and Herald* writes letters, dates them in Williams county, and then asks us to note their contents. That is about on a level with the BUNCH fraud of two years ago.

☞The Democrats in Convention at Columbus resolved that they "adhere to their ancient principles." That is just what we have been saying, and the *Democrat and Herald* has contended that those "ancient principles" are "obsolete," "dead issues," etc. Will our Democratic contemporary retract?

☞The Prohibition Congressional Convention made one mistake. A plank in their platform endorsing infant damnation would have secured the vote of THEADDELL, the "Live Yankee" at Hull Prairie, for their ticket.

☞Our Napoleon correspondent rakes more than hints at extraordinary Democratic stealings in Henry county.

☞Senator PRATT is making a thorough canvass of Indiana. His meetings are large and his speeches are doing much good.

☞A careful survey of the prospects in this State give the Democrats eight of the twenty-one Representatives in Congress.

Hurd's Record.

From the Wauseon Republican.

Referring to Frank Hurd's record during the war, the Toledo *Democrat and Herald* says:

"Had Frank Hurd not been prevented by physical disability, he would no doubt have been on one side or the other."

In '62, speaking of the soldiers then engaged in the desperate struggle, Frank Hurd said: "With such soldiers I have no sympathy. We have two hundred thousand true Democrats in Ohio, who are better patriots than such abolition soldiers.' It is not very difficult to judge which side, but if any further is needed we can put the Napoleon *Northwest* on the stand. It says:

"In voting for Vallandigham, Mr. Hurd proved himself a true patriot, a lover of liberty and his country, and an advocate of free speech!"

The Desperation of the Enemy.

From the Bryan Press.

Calumny is the principal stock in trade of the average political print; and they consider it perfectly legitimate to exaggerate and torture the petty faults of public men without limit. This seems to be the policy of the Democrats in our Congressional District this fall to a greater degree even than common; Mr. Pratt's record and standing one would suppose would be a barrier to personal attacks—and so it would be, and is, against all complaints which have their foundation in fact. But this does not discourage the enemy. One day they will charge him with being a crusader, the next with being a Woman's Rights Man, the next with being a Contractionist, and, last, but not least, with having unfairly discriminated in the assignment of soldiers to the several townships in this county during the war. Now, as a matter of fact, there is no foundation of truth to any of these charges. But the opposition must say *something*, so they have settled down upon these points. The same charges might with equal justice be made against any one whom the party might have nominated. Judged in this light, then, they amount to nothing—but, indirectly, may be considered compliments to Mr. Pratt, for if they could have found any *real* grounds of assault we would not find them wasting their breath over such petty matters as these.

"Rise Up, William Allen."

At this stage of the proceedings the committee appointed for that purpose appeared upon the stage with His Excellency Governor Allen in charge, eliciting tremendous and long continued applause. He was vociferously called upon for a speech, and he responded with a few remarks of a general character, thanking the convention for its cordial reception; Alluding to his long service in public life, in years past, he said his hands were as clean of the public money as when he was first elected to office. This was received with a perfect tornado of applause. When there came a lull an excited delegate mounted a chair and shouted at the top of his voice

"BILL ALLEN FOR NEXT PRESIDENT."

The scene that ensued defied description. The members of the Convention mounted to the chairs, cheered, swung their hats, threw them in the air, whooped and yelled like mad. This effusive performance lasted several minutes, during which the old Governor, with the possibilities of the future opening up before him, stood bowing and smiling on the turbulent throng. After the turmoil had subsided he said: "Gentlemen, I will not seek the place,

NOR WILL I DECLINE

any duty which my fellow countrymen may call upon me to perform," and then took his seat."—*Special Columbus dispatch to Cleveland Herald.*

Prohibition Nominations.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The prohibitionists in Lucas and Fulton counties have nominated county tickets, and, in Mr. Gancel's district, a candidate for Congress. When prohibitionists nominate separate tickets, they separate themselves from the mass of the temperance people, and play so straight into the hands of the Democratic party that they can not prevent the conviction in the public mind that this is their object. This reduces them to a small number, and makes the cause of temperance seem insincere and contemptible. We do not believe that prohibition party tickets can change the political result in Ohio this year; but if they should, in State or counties, they would only give the Democratic party victory, and that, as an achievement for a temperance party, would make it a laughing stock.

A Gentle Hint.

From the Tiffin Tribune.

Several Republican papers are urging Charles Foster as a candidate for Governor, in hopes of thus running him off the Congressional track, on which he is likely to be run down by a Democratic headlight.—*Toledo Democrat and Herald.*

Don't trouble yourself about our District matters unless you think the Democratic papers in it too weak to take care of Congressional matters. You will have all, and more than you can do to keep the whole gable end from being beaten off of Hurd by Pratt. "Meddle not unless ye would be meddled with."

The Napoleon Treasury Suckers.

From the Napoleon Signal.

For the last few days rumor has been rife in regard to the corrupt practices of some of the county officers. It is reported that the Examining Committee will make some startling revelations, but it is not yet known who are the parties implicated.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Lecture Thursday Evening by Rev. P. S. Donelson—Proceedings Friday.

The lecture of Rev. P. S. DONELSON, Thursday night was delivered to a very small audience. But, notwithstanding the "inspiration of empty seats," his talk abounded in many truths and practical thoughts for the practical teacher. His subject was in regard to the teachers' work and was full of pertinent points that every teacher present could subscribe to. The small attendance does not speak well for the educational interests of our country, provided that was to be taken as a guide. But fortunately, I can bear testimony that those who are engaged in this laudable work in our county, are, as a class, earnest, zealous workers, and are as a general thing progressive.

The attendance to-day is better, but still not what it should be. About 40 teachers are present. Mr. Crumbaugh of Toledo, and Mr. West, of Sylvania, conducted the Institute and gave some very interesting talks on the various subjects under consideration. Especially can I endorse Mr. Crumbaugh's earnest words on the exalted name of the teacher, and the need of earnest and zealous efforts on the part of every teacher to attain to the highest success. The Institute closes this afternoon, to meet in Maumee in September. It is to be hoped that every teacher in the county may seek to derive the benefit of an active connection with this very laudable effort to advance the interests of this strong right arm of our national life—education.

A TEACHER.

Toledo, Aug. 29, 1874.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Meeting of the Congressional Convention at Gough Hall.

The Prohibitionists of the Sixth District assembled at two o'clock Thursday afternoon in Gough Hall, to make a nomination for Representative. About forty persons were present, the majority being from Lucas and Wood counties. Williams and Fulton were less strongly represented, and Henry county sent but a single delegate.

Mr. J. E. Avery called the convention to order and nominated O. W. Lamport, of Fulton county, as temporary chairman. Elected.

Mr. C. W. Shoemaker, of Waterville, was elected Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Avery a committee of one from each county was appointed a committee on credentials. The following gentlemen were appointed:

Lucas—D. N. Trowbridge.
Williams—J. N. Brown.
Fulton—A. Lellick.
Henry—S. A. Meyers.
Ottawa—W. S. Jones.
Wood—F. E. Hollenbeck.

The following were appointed a Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization:

Lucas—Wm. Wilson.
Williams—A. McDonnell.
Wood—R. W. Eckley.
Henry—S. A. Meyers.
Fulton—Dr. Campbell.
Ottawa—G. M. Roods.

A similar committee was appointed on resolutions, as follows:

Lucas—Don A. Pease.
Wood—Col. John A. Shannon.
Ottawa—W. S. Jones.
Fulton—Dr. Robinson.
Williams—E. B. Kauke.

The following were appointed a committee to select a Central Committee:

Fulton—S. Zimmerman.
Henry—S. A. Meyer.
Lucas—J. E. Avery.
Ottawa—G. W. Rude.
Williams—E. S. Frazer.
Wood—H. H. Burrow.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the Convention:

LUCAS COUNTY—D. A. Pease, D. N. Trowbridge, J. E. Avery, W. W. Sherwood, Francis Granger, Wm. Wilson, Austin Bishop, C. W. Shoemaker, M. W. Pray, W. C. Avery.

FULTON COUNTY—O. W. Lamport, A. Selleck, J. L. Chatfield, Dr. Campbell, Dr. S. Robison, G. Zimmerman, Geo. Gache, C. H. Potter, Dr. C. R. Gilbert, Rev. S. Boggs, Jno. Vroman, Geo. Churchill.

WOOD COUNTY—A. Philo, F. E. Hollenbeck, Thos. Burson, S. R. Junkins, R. M. Eckley, J. B. Wood, J. A. Shannon.

OTTAWA COUNTY—W. S. Joles, G. M. Roods.

HENRY COUNTY—S. A. Myers.

WILLIAMS COUNTY—E. B. Kauk, Jacob Ryan, A. McDonald, Wm. Harding, J. H. Browne, E. S. Troger, J. N. Perkins.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, reported as follows:

For Permanent President—O. W. Lamport, of Fulton.

Vice-Presidents—T. Burson, of Wood; E. B. Kauke, of Williams.

Secretary—C. W. Shoemaker.

The usual rules governing deliberative bodies were made to apply to this. Every member present was to be entitled to one vote for Congressmen. The report was adopted.

The first business in order was the nomination of a candidate for Congressman.

Mr. J. E. Avery nominated Francis Granger, of Lucas county.

Col. John A. Shannon, of Wood county, seconded it.

No other names appearing, the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

Calls were made for Mr. Granger, who responded in a little speech, thanking the convention for the unexpected honor. He accepted the nomination as it accorded with his principles, which was that men should not seek office, but the office should seek them. He was perfectly aware that there was little chance of success now, but success would come some time.

The farming community were dissatisfied with the course of both the great political parties, and they were also dissatisfied with the representation accorded them. The two million farmers in this country had but eighteen of their number in Congress, while the 40,000 lawyers had 198 members in Congress. He believed this to be an injustice to the farming community which it could not fail to recognize and resent.

The prohibition platform was big enough for him to stand upon. He accepted it wholly and unreservedly, and expected a larger number to stand with him upon it this year than ever before. He had the cause at heart, and had intended to make a private canvass of the district this fall, without any reference to this nomination. He was hopeful of final success. This gathering was larger than those of the Abolitionists, which finally revolutionized the country.

The speech was received with cheers.

The Committee to select a Central Committee reported as follows:

Lucas—D. A. Pease.
Fulton—O. W. Lamport.
Henry—Wm. Chapman.
Wood—J. S. Benschoter.
Ottawa—W. S. Joles.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Fully endorsing the National and State platforms adopted by the Prohibition Conventions respectively, at Columbus and Mount Vernon, Ohio, which platforms favor the enforced prohibition of the following five grievous evils, viz:

1st—The manufacture, importation and sael of intoxicating beverages.

2nd—Executive and Legislative patronage and the indirect election of civil officers.

3d—The aggressions of capital upon labor and the appropriation of public lands to monopolies.

4th—Parental detestion of children from school, and the consequent ignorance, vice and crime, and

5th—Unequal suffrage, based on difference of race, sex, color, or any other insufficient circumstance. We solemnly affirm,

That, as both the Republican and Democratic parties are organically unable to adopt these important principles, the formation of a third political party was a necessity.

That, we cordially invite all to unite with us in efforts to secure the speedy and permanent triumph of these ideas, and we deem it the duty of all who hold them, to leave the other parties and join this.

That, as neither of the other parties have any distinctive principles, but both refer to dead issues and use personal crimination and abuse for the simple object to secure civil office and its spoils, we consider this a peculiarly fitting time to agitate and promote our good and glorious cause.

That Prohibitionists should organize, in every county, town and school district, for the spread of our distinctive views through the dissemination of Prohibition newspapers and documents and public addresses; they should promptly place full tickets of their strongest men in the political field, and do their utmost to support nominations so made.

That we heartily recommend to public favor the various Prohibition tracts issued by A. T. Procter & Co., of Cleveland, O., and we endorse the *Prohibition Era*, and all other papers advocating our principles; and

That, believing we are right, and relying on Divine assistance, we are bound for life in this warfare; but we feel sanguine that the day of our success is near.

Resolved, That, regarding agriculture as the basis of all wealth, we strongly favor its promotion by all proper means; we gladly note the many important improvements made in this department of industry; we recommend the cherishing of its interests through judicious legislation, and we are heartily in favor of any legitimate action by which its benefits and profits will chiefly accrue, as they should, to those engaged in farming pursuits.

The report of the committee was adopted by acclamation.

Loud calls were then made for Col. Shannon, who came forward and made a brief pithy speech, enthusiastic of the Prohibition cause.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—ADDISON HILL, General Freight Agent on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, has issued the following special notice to agents, relative to the shipment of property to the Northern Ohio Fair at Cleveland:

"Property delivered you for transportion to be exhibited at the Northern Ohio Fair, to be held at Cleveland September 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, must be prepaid to Cleveland.

"This property will be returned over our road to the original point of shipment free, when a certificate of exhibition is shown to the Agent at Cleveland."

The new Cincinnati German Republican evening paper is called the Freie Press, and is edited by Dr. Honthumb, formerly of the Courier. It will be published seven days of the week.

DOWN IN THE DUST.

The Stand-Pipe Falls at the Last Moment.

Successful Beginning of the Work of Raising Our Great Pressure-Equalizer—Everything Goes on Nicely Until the Work is Almost Done—Then It Comes Down with a Crash, and now Lies in Three Pieces.

The announcement in the daily papers that the stand-pipe was to be erected to its place Saturday morning, drew a crowd of two or three thousand to the grounds of the Water Works. Many went in the street cars, and many in private carriages. There was some little disagreement as to the time when the performance was to commence. Many understood that, everything being in readiness last night, the work would commence at 7 o'clock this morning, while others understood it was not to commence till 9 o'clock. Consequently 7 o'clock found a large number of people on the grounds, and 9 o'clock brought large accessions.

The job of raising the stand-pipe had been awarded to the BAILEY BROS., who had put it in charge of their efficient foreman, PETER LECLAIRE, whose ready, practical mind has made him unusually successful in devising and preparing the details of large works pertaining to his business, and it was supposed he would be equally successful in this. This supposition has been abundantly justified by his arrangements for the job.

THE PREPARATIONS.

First and most important of these were the two gigantic derricks, each 115 feet in height. They were of the ordinary pattern differing only in size from others. Four large trees had been felled to furnish the timber, and as no one piece could be found large enough for the purpose, each of the pieces had to be spliced, timbers varying from 36 to 40 feet in length being necessary to make the required length.

It required a world of trouble to get these lifting Anaks upon their feet. As much force was necessary to overcome the power of gravitation which bound them to the earth, as they were expected exercise when they were once in position. And when up they were not as solid and immovable in their places as objects of such great gravity should be. Their feet rested upon the rocky foundations of the tower, but had to be held in place by immense cable and large iron chains. From the top of the shears guys of 3-inch rope stretched in every direction.

Between the feet of the shears and directly across the place it was occupying when up, lay the stand-pipe with its centre immediately over the hole in the stone-work, where it was to set. At this centre the principal hold was taken, a 3-inch cable being passed around the pipe about 30 times. In this lashing were fastened the hooked pulley blocks, connecting by 6-inch cables, with the top of the derricks.—About 50 feet above the principal lashing a second hold was taken, by passing a 3-inch cable 20 times around the pipe, and midway between this and the top was still another "hold." These last were simply to take the breaking strain off, all the real lifting being done by the centre hold. This was connected by 6-inch cables with two large windlasses, each worked by three horses, and having a gang of six sailors to assist in keeping the rope clear, etc. The 4 inch cable of the second hold also passed to a windlass, worked by three horses. The centre hold was strongly stayed inside of the pipe with timbers.

THE RAISE.

At 9:16 pulling was begun, to take the stretch out of the ropes. This occupied about five or six minutes, and then a halt was called for about ten minutes. At length, at 9:30, LECLAIRE passed the word to

BEGIN HEAVING

the horses and the men bent to the task; the long levers of the windlass were pulled slowly around, the pullies creaked, but the pipe remained apparently inert. Then it slipped along its bed for a few inches, and it was known that it was yielding to the influence of the enormous force brought against it. A minute later it raised so that daylight could be distinctly seen under its whole length. It continued to rise slowly, and steadily. At first there was a deflection of several inches—some placed it as high as 18—in the upper part of the pipe, occasioned by the intense strain, but this decreased as the pipe rose.

At the end of nine minutes and thirty seconds, the upper end of the pipe was 30 feet from the ground, and the worst seemed safely over. The pipe, the cables, the derricks, and the machinery generally, behaved admirably; not a flaw or a slip occurred to give the least apprehensions. It was then right best to give the horses a little rest, and LECLAIRE passed the word

AVAST HEATING.

The ends of the levees were lasked to trees, and a rest of five minutes given. Pulling was then resumed, and continued for twenty-five minutes, at the end of which the end of the pipe was 80 feet, the pipe occupying an elevation of about forty degrees.

Another rest of two or three minutes followed, and then pulling was resumed and continued for five minutes, when it again became necessary to halt to tighten up a few of the guys. This occupied some minutes. Pulling was then resumed and continued steadily. At 10:45 the lower end swung clear of the ground. A pulley was rigged to it and a horse and four sailors began pulling on the rope running through, to bring the base of the pipe toward its destined seat.

THE FALL.

The pulling from the smaller windlass had by this time been discontinued, as the pipe was becoming nearly perpendicular, that its force could not be exerted to advantage. The pulling on the two remaining windlasses was going on slowly, and heavily, the strain as the huge ropes were stretched to their utmost, becoming unremitting, and the whole weight of the enormous mass was concentrated upon the two cables leading to the windlasses, which were lifting it up bodily. The base of the pipe had been dragged to within fifteen feet of its place, and everything looked certain for success. A number of gentlemen pressed around Mr. BAILEY to congratulate him upon his success. It said something about never crowing till one was out of the woods, and at that instant a sharp crack was heard, followed by a shout from the crowd, the derrick next to the river, shook, the stand-pipe fell back a little, then seemed to check itself for an instant, and then fell with a roar and a crash in a cloud of dust, across the filler bed.

THE SCENES.

For an instant excitement reigned supreme. The tall derricks swayed back and forward as if they would fall, and the crowd dashed away panic-stricken in every direction. With with their accustomed lack of discretion, a number of persons had brought their children whom they abandoned in their terror stricken flight, to the mercy of the crowd. These were knocked down and run over and added their screams to increase the tumult.

The first thought of many was that there would be a stampede among the horses, which would prove very disastrous to the people. The horses did show signs of excitement, but in a few minutes the excitement among the people was quieted, and with it subsided that of the animals. For a wonder, no one in the crowd was hurt, beyond such bruises as might be received from being jolted, or falling down.

The pipe, in falling, had struck the derrick on the eastern side with such force as to break one of the pieces of timber from its splicing. For a while it seemed as if the derrick would fall, but it was so securely guyed up that it held its place.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The accident was caused by the giving away of the iron in the pulley block of the eastern derrick. This block had been used in the elevation of the stand-pipe at South Bend, and was considered secure beyond a doubt. It was doubtless strong enough for almost all possible contingencies, but could not resist the immense strain brought upon it when the pipe was being lifted up bodily.

THE CONDITION OF THE PIPE.

When the pipe broke away from the block it fell back nearly on the same spot where it had rested before the attempt to raise it was made, only it was thrown farther to the south, and a little to the east. The force of the fall broke it in two in two different places, both fractures occurring at rivet lines. The upper third of the pipe is flattened badly, and the pipe struck on a low stump at the top of the lower third, making a deep dinge. Beyond this the pipe is comparatively uninjured. The lower part of the pipe looks as sound as ever. It is of course impossible to say now what the money-ary extent of the damage is, or how long it will impede operations.

A SAD FATE.

Further Particulars of the Drowning of Mrs. C. H. Adams at Put-in-Bay—The Noble Efforts of Mr. Beebe to Save Her Life.

From the Cleveland Herald.

As will be seen by our telegraph report, one of those calamities, all the more appalling by their suddenness, occurred Wednesday at Put-in-Bay, whereby a well-known Cleveland lady lost her life, and a heroic gentleman in his endeavors to save her nearly suffered a similar fate. The facts now fully known, by reason of the returning consciousness of Mr. Beebe, are as follows:

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Adams, C. C. Shankland, and Miss Katy Bell, a niece of Mrs. Adams, visited the Put-in-Bay House to witness the dress ball given there in honor of the Knights Templar. After passing some time there, they started shortly before twelve o'clock to return to the Beebe House. On their way back they met Mr. Henry Beebe, who proposed a row upon the lake. The party proceeded at once to the boat house, where Mr. Shankland and Miss Bell declined the invitation, and returned to the hotel. The others then took two boats for an excursion on the bay, Mrs. Adams and Mr. Beebe going in one boat, and Mr. Adams and a lady whose name we cannot recall occupied the other. The boat containing Mr. Beebe and Mrs. Adams was a common fourteen feet skiff of the better class, and was pronounced unusually safe. The party crossed over to Gibraltar, and after rowing about in that locality for some time started to return. Mrs. Adams here attempted to change seats with Mr. Beebe, when the boat in some way capsized. It has been supposed that the roughness of the water caused it, but Mr. Beebe says it was otherwise, as there was scarcely a ripple upon the surface of the bay. Mr. Beebe at once caught hold of Mrs. Adams and attempted to get her into the boat, but at each effort the boat would turn over, again precipitating them into the water. Mr. Beebe's cries for help were heard by Mr. John Moran, who lives upon Gibraltar Island, but supposing they proceeded from a party of roughs at Peach Point, he paid no attention to them for some time, but at last becoming convinced that they came from some one really in distress, he rowed out to the spot where he found Mr. Beebe nearly exhausted holding on to the boat. He caught hold of him, and in attempting to lift him into his boat, was horror struck upon finding that Mr. Beebe had a lady in the grasp of his right hand.

Just at that moment the captain and two of the crew of a schooner that was anchored in the bay also came up, and took the lifeless form of Mrs. Adams into their boat. Mr. Moran following with Mr. Beebe. Upon being taken into the boat Mr. Beeke's strength entirely left him, and his mind also gave way and he was continually calling for his son to rescue him. The remains of the unfortunate lady were at once taken to the Beebe House and Dr. Dunlap hastily summoned. The doctor at once pronounced it a hopeless case, still everything that science could suggest was tried, but proved of no avail. It was the opinion of the doctor that life had been extinct fully an hour before he arrived.

Meanwhile friends were bestowing every aere upon Mr. Beebe, and towards morning eh fell into an uneasy slumber, but during the afternoon had so far recovered his mind as to be able to converse with the doctor. Mr. Beebe says Mrs. Adams was the bravest little woman he exer saw. She never lost her presence of mind, and never showed the least fear, and talked and laid plans to enable them to save themselves to the last. Finally, when exhausted nature could hold out no longer, she told Mr. Beebe that it was no use to continue the struggle, and almost immediately sank beneath the water.

For half an hour Mr. Beebe continued to call for help, finally attracting the attention of Mr. Moran, who rescued him. After all efforts to resuscitate the body had failed, a box was prepared, and the remains of the unfortunate lady were deposited in it, and Mr. Adams, accompanied by Mr. George Beebe, started for Cleveland via Sandusky. Mr. Adams has the hearty sympathy of many friends in his bereavement.

AUCTION SALE.

Sale of Real Estate for the Benefit of the Creditors of the Late City Bank.

As was mentioned Thursday the sale of the real estate belonging to to the estate of the defunct City Bank, was a great success, the sale netting more than was anticipated. All of the lots, without exception sold above its appraised value, and they were all sold very rapidly.

Besides this land, the greater part of which is located near Lenk's Park, there are 42½ acres in city lots in East Toledo fronting on Starr avenue; and the half interest of 28 acres near the city limits, which are to be put under the hammer. Due notice of the sale will be given.

Through the kindness of G. W. Alexander, the auctioneer, we are enabled to give our readers the list of the lots sold and the price paid by the purchasers:

Lot 848, Port Lawrence Division—south ½ of subdivision No. 1, J. Flynn, $902.75; subdivision No. 2, John George, $816.50; north one-half of subdivision No. 3, William Taylor, $736; south one-half of subdivision No. 5 E4. Britton, $816.50; north one-half of subdivision No. 5, James Fenton, $885.50. Lot 850, Port Lawrence—lot 459, Wm. Taylor, $630 62; 389, Jacob Maag, $770; 443, James Finn, $658 75; 480, James Fenton, $658.75; 407, O. Merrill, $1,131.50; 507 to 513 inclusive, C. C. Lewis, $3,000; 520, Chas. Decker, $680; 70, Matthias Boos, $520; 71 and 73, Gustav, Meyer & Strauss, $950; 75, Wm. Taylor, $400; 76, O. Merrill, $870; 559 and 581, George W. Quick, $650; 582, George W. Davis, $280; 583, H. Baumbach, $275; 622, William Taylor, $210; 623, L. Frank, $210; 624, Gustav, Meyer & Strauss, $214; 625 to 629 inclusive, D. Coghlin, $1,080; 630, Gustav Bros., $216; 631, George W. Davis, $220; 632 to 642 inclusive, F. Gradolph, $2,442; 654, Dr. Lungren, $210; 657 to 663 inclusive, Gustav, Meyer & Strauss, $1,573.60; 664 to 666 inclusive, Dr. Lungren, $690; 678 to 708 inclusive, Dr. Lungren, $4,641; 713 to 726 inclusive, Paul Raymond, $422; undivided three-eighths interest of 709, 710, 711, 712, 727, 728, 729, Paul Raymond, $787 60; undivided three-eighths of ten acres adjoining above, Paul Raymond, $9,300; four lots in the Marksheffer property, half interest, $560; half interest in lot 329 and east half of lot 330, Port Lawrence, corner Lafayette and Erie streets, $4,500; lot 84, Rowsey's addition, James Fenton, $552.50; lot 320, in town 47, range 4, in Warren county, Missouri, —— Brown, $5,404; 320 acres in same, Chris. Klagg, $528.

It will be seen that the aggregate amount of the sales is nearly $50,000, which can but be a source of satisfaction to all connected with the sale.

A Point on the Custom House Fellows.

One of the Western members of the House, who had found it daily more and more difficulty in elbowing his way to his seat through the crowd of Custom House and Internal Revenue officials who have thronged the State House corridors, went down to the Custom House the other day, wandering through the entries and up stairs, looked at the protraits of the honorable men who in former years had filled the Collector's chair, and finally drew off his overcoat and sat down with an air of expectancy. Soon after, one of the men who received a salary from the Custom House, and do their hardest work at the State House, came in and nodded, with a look of inquiry, as much as to say, "What are you here for?"

"What time does the Legislature meet?" innocently inquired the member.

"At the usual hour, I suppose," was the wondering reply.

"Doesn't it meet here?"

"No, indeed; what do you mean by such a question?"

"Why," said the member with a quiet smile, "you fellows from the Custom House have moved into the State House, and I supposed it had been arranged that we were to meet here."

The silence which followed showed that the joke was not enjoyed equally by all who heard it.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A slight misapprehension.—Miss Swan (to her canary)—"Oh, you darling! Come and kiss me then! Young Lavender, (who has not observed the cage)—"Oh, joy! Can I believe my ears?" Mem.—He believed them when they were boxed.

YEAST POWDERS.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POW

Farm, Garden and House.

MIDSUMMER.

Out on the porch I draw my chair
To read awhile, but Reverie
Glides by with panties in her hair
And shuts the book upon my knee.

How still it is! I hear the quaint,
Sweet music that my heart can play
On Memory's heart float up and faint
Into the silence of the day.

And listening, I hear the light,
Quick footsteps of my thoughts that run
And skip and dance with gay delight
By Fancy's side through shade and sun.

O'ercome with heat, the Morning lies
Like some fair maiden in a swoon,
With parted lips and half-shut eyes,
Breathless upon the lap of Noon.

The winds are silent, but among
The pleasant tree-tops, green and high,
Zephyrs, in leafy cages swung,
Like captive Peris faintly sigh.

A fleet of bees that floated by
Upon the golden waves of air,
With furled sails at anchor lie
In Flower Haven, still and fair.

Down in the field, slender and tall,
The corn in long lines stands abreast—
One goodly stalk, like kingly Saul,
Shoulders and head above the rest.

Between the rows of corn and bean,
Round-bellied pumpkins loll at ease,
Sunning themselves, and lank and lean
Amid the sleek, full-podded peas.

Green gourds, with crooked necks and spines,
Thrust up their slender, snake-like heads,
Or trail a poisonous coil of vines
Across the sweet potato beds.

Drunken with wine and flushed with heat,
Under the arbor, with the vines
Tickling his bare and gouty feet,
August in stupid sleep reclines.

And Autumn now is on the way
To claim his rich inheritance;
On the near hills he stands to day,
Reaping the fields with his keen glance.

Until the grain grows riper still
So let the longing reaper stand
Impatiently, with practiced skill,
Shifting his scythe from hand to hand.

Exhibiting Stock.

Many of our readers are breeders of note, who exhibit at one or more shows every year. Most of them have by personal experience learned the art of so preparing their stock, and their herdsmen, that exhibitions can be made with credit to their animals and to themselves as breeders. There are others, just commencing the breeding of pure-blooded stock, who have had little or no experience in exhibiting, to whom a few words of advice may be of value.

In the first place, all stock intended for exhibition must be reasonably fat. Notwithstanding there is a rule published by some societies, excluding fat animals from competition in the breeding classes, four out of five average judges, and ninety-nine out of a hundred farmers, will award prizes in proportion to condition—provided that, in case of cattle or horses, the fat is not laid on in lumps. Farmers in walking along the rows of stalls, examining for themselves, will perhaps say that an animal is too fat; that it will not breed, &c., and at the same time pass with a half-sneer an equally well-bred animal that is thin in flesh.—And after the ribbons have been awarded and distributed, no fault is usually found with the awards, by the crowd of lookers on, if the best fed animals get the prizes. This is, in the main, really proper; for with the exception of dairy stock, all our breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs, are valuable in proportion to the capacity of laying on flesh from a given amount of food. Just in proportion that animals show this capacity by having the flesh already laid on for examination, their merits will be demonstrated to the plainest apprehension. For this reason, it is a prime necessity to a breeder, who proposes to enter the lists for competition with other breeders, to get his stock in good condition, so that they have the flesh well laid on and plenty of it; or as it is expressed by a celebrated English breeder of short-horns, Mr. Outhwaite, (current volume, page 426,) the stock must be "good, level animals, with plenty of fine flesh, and without great lumps of fat."

The only objection ever made to showing stock in a fat condition, comes from the impression that such animals are injured for breeding purposes. It takes much more high feeding to involve this risk, than our farmers are likely to attain, and a single instance in point will suffice for evidence. In October, 1873, Messrs. Burleigh and Blake, of Fairfield, Me., purchased a pair of yearling Cotswold ewes at the sale of F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont., that weighed seven hundred pounds, being so fat that when lying down, it was with difficulty that they could rise to their feet. Sheep men said that such sheep could not breed, but these ewes did have lambs in the spring of 1874—one having twins that weighed at a little over three weeks old, fifty-two and a half pounds. The only noticeable difference from the ordinary phenomena was that the lambs were very poor in flesh when dropped. Otherwise no difference was noticed in ewes or lambs from those in ordinary flesh. While, therefore, the danger to animals as breeders, in putting them in high condition, is generally over-rated, it is equally certain that successful competition in the show ring requires high condition.

Another requisite is sufficient attendance constantly during the whole time of the Show. It is not sufficient that the animals are carefully groomed, fed and well littered down with clean straw. Intelligent farmers, as a class, are very inquisitive, whenever they see stock that suits their fancy, and exhibitors often lose good customers by leaving their stock without attendance during the day, although otherwise well and properly cared for. A large, plainly written or printed card to tack on the front of each stall or pen, having upon it the breed and age of the animal in the pen and the owner's postoffice address, should also be provided in addition to the constant attendance of his breeder or his herdsman. The man in attendance should know the pedigree of the stock under his care, and be able to set forth intelligently the particular points of excellence of the breed as well as of the animals he is showing. He should also be able to hold his tongue when judges are examining his stock in the ring, except in answering the questions they may ask. They are supposed to know all about the points of the breed under examination.

Halters must be provided for all stock that are to be led out for examination, and these should never be made of ropes. A rope halter on a well-bred, well-fitted animal, looks about as incongrous as would a pair of overalls in a parlor. Any nicely-made, light halter, made of plain or fancy leather, or webbing, looks well, and need cost but little. Heavy halters or even ropes do well enough when the animals are in their stalls, but for show purposes, light, fancy ones are best. Of course all bulls should have rings in their noses, and copper ones look much the best, being always bright. Currycombs, brushes, pails, blankets, &c., for cattle and sheep, and scrubbing brushes for hogs, will all be found convenient, and indeed necessary. Hogs look fifty per cent, better if given fresh straw every morning, and if well scrubbed off with cold water and the thorough use of an ordinary stiff scrubbing brush. This is done early in the morning, and after the animal is dry, the hair (no hog wears bristles now) needs brushing down with a soft brush as well as that of a fine cow or horse.

It is now customary, and indeed seems necessary for the attendants of cattle and horses at shows to stay at night as near as possible. Some breeders provide tents and camping equipage; others take one stall more than is required for their stock and fit this up by the use of blankets and straw into quite a comfortable room. When a tent can be procured, and there is room for it, it is much more comfortable and pleasant. If well pitched, it is impervious to rain and wind, and is much more comfortable than a cattle or horse stall. A small looking-glass, combs; hair, clothes and shoe brushes; soap; a lantern and some oil; towels and blankets, are also needed to enable the herdsman to look as well cared for as his stock, and give an air of respectability to the whole exhibition.—*Country Gentleman*

Top-Dressing Grass Lands.

The success or failure of farming operations depends largely upon the mode and time of applying manure. No matter how applied, manue never fails to benefit the growing crop. But it may be used so that it will do comparatively little good either to soil or crop.

In this section most of the rotted manure from barnyards in the Fall is used as top dressing on wheat. The "patchy" appearance of top-dressed wheat, however, results from an attempt to make a small quantity of manure produce a crop on poor soil. To have the best effect on wheat, manure should be applied on the surface some time before sowing, and thoroughly incorporated with the surface soil by frequent harrowing.

But the best farmers in this section apply manure as top-dressing for grass lands and young clover. To produce its best effect clover should have as large a growth as possible. In a large growth the long tap roots strike down deeper, and not only loosen the subsoil, but bring up fertilizing mineral elements that have leached down during years of shallow culture. Even if the clover be cut for hay, the extra growth of roots leaves the land much richer than if no manure were used, and the entire crop plowed under.

A good plan is to apply all the finer and well-rotted portions of the manure ot the young clover of this year's seeding. This will be washed down among the roots by winter snows and spring rains, and give the clover an early and vigorous start next season. Manures are much more apt to wash away on wheat fields than on clover, especially if the wheat has a small growth. This is one point which your able correspondent, Mr. Geddes, did not mention in his recent advice to a farmer to top-dress wheat.

While I agree that top dressing wheat is generally beneficial, I think it still better to use the same amount of manure on clover. There is a temptation to apply the manure directly to the wheat for that is a crop that brings the money most readily. But if the land can be most benefited and other crops largely increased by top dressing clover, that is the best policy.

It is rare that several loads of "scrapings" cannot be found at this season in barnyards. They should be drawn and spread on young clover. Even good rich soil from the roadside will pay to draw, if not too far. The droppings of horses and cattle should also be knocked to pieces in clover and pasture fields. There is great advantage in this, even if the field is to be plowed next Summer. Gypsum (or plaster) should always be sown on surface manured land. It is a specific manure for clover, and though not always uniformly beneficial, generally does enough good to warrant the small expense of applying it.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Will Poultry Pay?

In the *Rural New Yorker* of July 11th, page 26, is contained an inquiry, "Will poultry pay?" Your answer contains a very correct reply to that inquiry, and will suffice for all practical purposes, so far as practical information can be conveyed by precept. But neither your precepts nor what is written in the books nor published in the papers, nor what Mr. C. E. Howard can tell us," will embrace sufficient knowledge for the person who wishes to raise 4,000 or 5,000 fowls a year and make it pay. All the recorded and traditional knowledge on poultry raising, if imparted to him simply as recorded and traditional, will not answer his purpose. They will, however, be sufficient for him to begin with. Like the lawyer, or physician, or merchant, who have gone through their preliminary studies, he can begin. But this beginning will be the beginning of wisdom. What he acquires after this he can count on as his own practical knowledge, acquired from experience on the spot. This is better than gold. Gold may slip through the fingers and be lost. This knowledge will not be lost. He will then not feel under the necessity of inquiring which is the best breed.

Apropos of breeds, I wish to make one remark which seems to me of most importance to the beginners. It is this: Select that breed or those breeds of fowls, which are most common and most general in the neighborhood in which you intend to follow your business; at first, become thoroughly acquainted with all their properties and qualities. Then you will know something; then you will have a standard of comparison; then you will be on a par, as to breeds, with the general intelligence of the community with whom you propose to settle. Let not this general intelligence be underrated. It is the intelligence which books cannot communicate. It is the instinct of wisdom which makes the earth fruitful, which fills the garden with ripe vegetables, the pail with rich milk, the poultry yard with healthy chickens. Then, by slow degress, we can introduce the fancy breeds.—*Subscriber in Rural New Yorker.*

Barley and Buckwheat.

In a former issue, you referred to the neglect of barley and buckwheat as regular crops on the farm. Is the reason not apparent, at least to farmers, who have had experience with both? It is believed that the chinch bug takes to barley as readily as to spring wheat, and I believe, kills it in less time. The straw is also very soft and is very liable to lodge, and when down flat, soon damages with wet. I have never known a crop of it in this part of the country to be bound up after the reaper—always left on the stubble to dry before being stacked, thus increasing the chances for damage by rain. These are some of the reasons why barley is not more extensively grown. Too many risks for the chance of one success.

I know of but one objection to the growing of buckwheat, and that is, that in all after crops on the same land, it becomes the worst of weeds, it being next to impossible to rid the ground of it without absorbing all the profit of the crop in cultivation. For this reason, tenants are prohibited from sowing it on the land, and few land owners care to purchase the ticket that draws this large sized elephant. I learn that it has been largely grown in the southern part of the State, and it may be that some system is there adopted which obviates this difficulty. Perhaps some subscriber, who is thoroughly experienced in the growing and harvesing of these crops, will give us a detailed account of his methods.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Cold Water in the Field.

I have often felt the necessity of having cool water in the field when at work, for when a person has to drink water that has been in the field an hour or two, and is nearly as warm as dish water, he does not feel much refreshed; but if he can have cold water he can go at his work with a will. Last spring I thought of a plan which answers the purpose exactly. It is as follows: Take a jug, one without a handle will do, and make a square box of light boards, large enough to slip the jug in easily, and high enough so that when the cover is on, the mouth of the jug will be an inch or two above the lid, so we can drink without removing it. Make the lid with a hole in the center for the neck of the jug, and to fit close. For a handle take a strap about a foot and a half long, nailing the ends to opposite sides of the box, with small nails or tacks; now put the jug in and pack some non-conductor, (I used sawdust,) then put on the lid, and you are ready for water. If the sawdust should get mouldy after a time, then put in some fresh.—*F. H. in Farm Journal.*

Political.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on the 26th inst., nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, William Bell, of Licking county; for School Commisssoner, C. S. Smart, of Pickaway county; for Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble county; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Arnold Green, of Cuyahoga county; for Member of the Board of Public Works, Martin Schiller, of Ross county.

During the Convention, Governor Allen made a short speech, creating great enthusiasm, and at the close was given three cheers as the next President of the United State.

The Convention also adopted the following platform, with great unanimity:

That the Democratic party of Ohio adheres to its ancient principles of securing equal rights and exact justice to all men and to all the States and communities of the American people; of maintaining the independence of the co-ordinate departments of the Federal Government, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; condemning all encroachments of either upon the functions of the others; and resisting every attempt to usurp any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, and to the people; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That a sound currency is indispensable to the welfare of a country, that its volume should be regulated by the necessities of business, and that all laws that interfere with such natural regulation are vicious in principle and detrimental in their effects. We are in favor of such an increase of the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require, and that sound policy and justice require that no less than one-half of the Customs duties should be payable in the legal tender notes of the United States, commonly called greenbacks.

2. That the power of the National Banks to issue and loan their notes upon interest is a power to draw interest upon their debts, while the people pay interest upon what they owe; that this special and unequal privilege ought not to exist, unless it is manifest that in no other way can a sound paper currency be supplied. Believing that a better system can be devised, and one that will be free from unjust privilege, we are in favor of abolishing the franchise of the National Banks to issue paper currency, as soon as the same can safely and prudently be done, and that the notes so withdrawn by the Banks be substituted by the Government with a legal tender currency.

3. That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the 5-20 bonds by the letter and spirit of the law, and in the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bondholders,

4. That without equality of taxation, there can be no equality of rights, and the exemption of the public bonds from bearing their due proportion in supporting the Federal Government and maintaining the laws is unwise and unjust.

5. That we are friends of the industries of the country, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, and believe that the industries thrive best when no unequal privilege is conferred by law upon one over the other. We are, therefore, opposed to the unjust and oppressive feature of the existing tariff laws, and insist upon their repeal or modification, so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them.

6. We are opposed to all combinations and devices, of whatever character, that tend to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to the carrier, and demand the exercise of all constitutional powers to remedy existing evils in this respect and to prevent their occurrence in the future.

7. We are opposed to excessive taxation, the deadly foe, as all experience proves, of every industry, and we insist upon the strictest economy in every department of government, Federal or State, County or Municipal.

8. We are opposed to grants of the public domain to railroad corporations, and we rejoice at the fact that the determined opposition of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress and the unequivocal condemnation of the people have put a stop to a scheme of legislation that but lately threatened to bestow upon great corporations comparatively few in number the whole body of the public lands. We favor the policy that looks to the ownership of these lands by actual settlers, and therefore approve the principle of the homestead and settlement law.

9. That the press is essential to the preservation of the public liberty, and that we detounce the attempts made by Radicals at the late session of Congress to subject the proprietors of the principal newspapers in the United States to indictment and trial in Washington City for alleged libels, as efforts to revive and embody in legislation the gag and sedition laws of the elder Adams' administration, and which were overthrown, as it was hoped, forever, by the election of Thomas Jefferson.

10. That, while we admit the equality of all persons before the law, we protest against the attempt that is being made by the Radicals in Congress to enforce social equality by unconstitutional pains and penalties, and we call the attention of the voters of Ohio to the fact that although our Supreme Court unanimously decided that our statute, which provides for separate schools for white and colored children, is constitutional, and this decision is supported by recent judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, yet the Civil Rights bill (so-called), which passed the Senate at its last session and is now pending in the House of Representatives, seeks to overthrow our statute and in disregard and defiance of it, to compel mixed schools in Ohio by the infliction of severe criminal punishment and civil penalties upon all who resist that that unconstitutional attempt.

11. That we have seen with alarm and regret the advocacy in influential quarters of the election of the President of the United States for a period beyond that to which the usages and traditions of the country have almost given the sanction of a fundamental law. Such election would be a long stride on the road to practical monarchy and personal despotism, and we are decidedly in favor of establishing the one term principle by an amendment of the Constitution.

12. That we favor the submission to the people by the General Assembly of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the passage of license laws.

13. That with this declaration of our principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and prodigate waste of the people's money; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continued tyranny and cruelty in the Southern States of the Union; for their squandering of public lands; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government; and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At Lansing on the 26th inst., the Republican State Convention assembled, and the Opera House was crowded with delegates and spectators. The following are the nominations: For Governor, J. J. Bagley; Lieut. Governor, H. H. Holt; Secretary of State, E. G. Holden, Grand Rapids; State Treasurer, W. B. McCreery, Genesee county; Auditor General, Ralph Ely, Gratiot county; Commissioner of State Land Office, L. A. Clapp, renominated. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. B. Briggs was renominated.

The preamble and resolutions adopted by the Convention as a platform were as follows:

We, the delegated representatives of the Republican party in Michigan, assembled in convention in the twentieth anniversary year of its organization, appear before the people of the State of Michigan, after an uninterrupted exercise by that party of all the responsibilities of power during its entire existence, offering no apologies, deprecating no criticism, invoking no charity in the construction of its acts, but challenge a faithful scrutiny of its record through every vicissitude of war and peace and the just judgment of all just men. In no spirit of vain glory, but in simple deference to historic truths, we assert that since the Republican party raised its banner at Jackson in 1854, it has never failed, under trials more severe than have beset the history of any other party since the organization of the Government, to stand in the advance line of human and national progress. During the turoulent years before war, throughout the war, and in the unprecedented perplexities which succeeded, it has fulfilled all of its pledges to humanity and to our sister States.

To our own citizens it has given the protection of good laws and a faithful administration of them. It has legislated wisely for the development of our abundant resources. It has been liberal in the encouragement of learning and bountiful in providing for the unfortunate. It has persistently cultivated a better civilization, and there is no malign hand that can point to any of its legislation, which may be used to make man worse. At the same time, it has been prudent and economical in expenditure, has kept down taxation, has been and is steadily reducing the public indebtedness, and the financial credit of the State, under its management, is of the highest standard in all the commercial cities of the world.

We shall regard it as good reason for acceding to the statement of our opponents that the mission of the Republican party is ended, when we are pointed to a political organization more benevolent in its aims or more comprehensive in its patriotism; but as long as it leads all other parties, as it has done in the past, and still does, in the advancement of good works, in the investigation of grievances and the redress of wrongs, we can see no reason for surrendering the reins of power into the hands of a party whose last public service was to drag the country into civil war, to disgrace its financial credit, and to leave the Government on the brink of dissolution, and which made its last effort to regain the confidence of the people under the lead of its life-long enemy, in the most brazen, barefaced and shameless coalition ever known in the history of parties, formed solely and avowedly on the basis of spoils alone.

Upon the financial record of the Republican party, alike in the nation and in the State, we confidently challenge comparison with any other party which ever had power in either, pointing with just pride to the great and steadily increasing reduction of the national debt and the improvement of the national credit, accompanied by an equally remarkable reduction of taxation and of the expenditures in the administration of the Government, while with all this, our material interests and general prosperity have enormously increased, and our citizens are better clothed and fed and better paid than any other people in the world. In this State, the State Republican management has secured the same blessing of light taxation, economical administration and rapidly diminishing debt, which our State institutions have built up, until they have become the pride of the people; education, public morals and the various branches of industry have been fostered; crime has been repressed, suffering alleviated, and the unfortunate provided for; large and important improvements have been projected and are in process of construction, and every State interest has been generously, yet economically cared for with such scrupulous honesty in every department of the State Government that even partizan calumny dare not bring a specific accusation against any.

We fully appreciate the character of the financial difficulties through which the country recently passed, and regard it as inevitable that patriotic Representatives should have differed, like their constituencies, as to what were the proper remedies in circumstances wherein they were without specific precedent for guidance. We deem wise and timely the measures finally agreed upon by Congress between the conflicting interests and opposing theories.

While we recognize in the greenbacks and National Bank notes a circulating medium far superior to any paper currency heretofore used in the United States, saving as it does to the people, directly and indirectly, many millions of dollars annually over the old State Bank system, in discounts, we demand that in all financial legislation Congress shall keep steadily in view of the resumption of specie payment, to the end that, at the earliest day practicable, the promises to pay of the Government may be equivalent in coin to like amounts throughout the commercial world.

We believe that banking under a well guarded national system should be free, the volume and locality of issues being regulated by the business laws of demand and supply.

We denounce repudiation in every form or degree, holding the pledged faith of the people sacred and inviolable in both the letter and spirit.

We would not forget the claims of the colored people of the South to the nation's fostering care and protection. Wrested from their masters' control, with freedom conferred on them by the Government as a war measure and in aid of the Union cause, given the elective franchise as a means not alone of protection to themselves, but of protection to the nation, it is now the high duty of the Government, from which it cannot shrink without incurring and deserving the execration of mankind for all time, to protect them in the rights and privileges of their enforced citizenship. Their ignorance, their faults, their errors and mistakes in conduct, are but the legitimate fruits of their former enslaved condition. The Government assumed the responsibility for evils resulting from these, when it clothed them with the full rights and privileges of citizens. We appeal to the National Government, as good name and fair fame of the nation are dear to it, to protect these people in their civil and political rights, and their persons and property and to provide for and secure them in the enjoyment of all educational advantages and privileges.

The following resolution was offered as a minority report, but was not accepted:

Resolved, That we believe that a return to the specie basis should be speedily made, and we approve and adopt the principles of finance embodied in the message of President Grant on what is known as the Senate currency bill, and re-affirm on our part the 15th resolution of the National Republican Convention, held at Philadelphia in 1872, relating to the resumption of specie payments.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At Pittsburgh, August 26th, the Democratic State Convention reassembled shortly after four o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization presented their report, recommending the Hon. William A. Wallace for Permanent Chairman, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, but it was announced that they would not be able to report until in the morning. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for the nomination of a candidate for Supreme Judge. Five ballots were taken, which resulted in no choice. The first ballot stood as follows: E. H. Graham, 23; Silas M. Clark, 12; G. M. Dallas, 36; J. Trunkey, 33; W. B. Ross, 37; H. B. Wilson, 11; P. J. Woodward, 40; J. L. Ludlow, 46.

On the fifth ballot Messrs. Dallas, Graham and Wilson were withdrawn, and the ballot was as follows: Trunkey, 49; Ross, 80; Woodward, 44; Ludlow, 40. On the fifth ballot the vote for Ross was one-third of the total vote cast during the balloting. Considerable excitement prevailed. After the announcement of this ballot a motion was made to adjourn until 9 o'clock Thursday morning. This was resisted by the Ross element, but was carried by a vote of 135 against 100. The Convention adjourned.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 26th, the Republican State Convention met and permanently organized by the election of T. Dwight Tascher, of Topeka, as President, and John A. Martin, of Atchison, as Secretary.

The Committee on resolutions reported a platform, which was unanimously adopted.

At the night session, Governor Thos. A. Osborn was renominated for Governor on the second ballot. The Convention is still in session, and will not conclude its labors until the 28th.

The platform consists of a long preamble and resolutions, the most important or interesting of the latter being as follows.

Resolved, That, as the policy of the Republican party in relation to the finances has afforded the people not only a sound and popular currency of equal and uniform worth in every portion of the Commonwealth, but has greatly improved the credit of the country at home and abroad. We point with pride to its record and accomplishments in this regard, and while reaffirming the policy announced by the party in its National Conventions in 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls—a policy which, while contributing to the public credit, has also enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people, we favor such legislation as will make National Banking free to all, under just laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the natural laws of trade.

Resolved, That the present policy of dealing with the Indians has failed to afford adequate protection to frontier settlers, and we are in favor of transferring the Indian Bureau to the control of the War Department.

Resolved, That we commend the action of Congress in repealing the act known as the Back Pay Law, and favor an amendment to the National Constitution which shall forever prohibit any Congress from settling its own compensation.

Resolved, That Drunkenness is one of the greatest curses of modern society, demoralizing everything it touches, imposing fearful burdens of taxation upon the people; a fruitful breeder of pauperism, and crime, and a worker of evil and only evil continually. Hence, we are in favor of such legislation, both general and local, as experience shall show to be most effectual in destroying that evil.

Resolved, That the unwritten law, enacted by the example of the Father of his Country, in declining a re-election to a third Presidential term, is as controlling as though it was incorporated in the National Constitution, and ought never to be violated.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At Springfield, Ill., Aug. 26, the Democratic State Convention met at noon and effected a temporary organization by the election of Geo. W. Armstrong temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees, a recess was taken till 2 P. M.

Up to 10 o'clock in the evening the Committee on Resolutions had not reported, the principal difficulty being the financial plank.

Later the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following majority report:

First—The resumption of gold and silver as a basis of currency; the resumption of specie payment as soon as possible, without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing both inflation and the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world.

Second—Free commerce, and no tariff, except for revenue purposes.

Third—Individual liberty, and opposition to sumptuary laws.

Fourth—The rigid restricting of the Governments, both State and National, to their legitimate domain in political power, by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Fifth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from the extortion and unjust despotism of chartered monopolies.

A minority report, signed by seven members of the Committee, was submitted as a substitute for the first resolution, as follows:

First—The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency and the resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment practicable, without any injury to the business interests of the country.

The minority report was rejected by the vote of, ayes, 341; noes, 311, and the platform as a whole was then adopted.

The following additional resolutions were also adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican party has ignored the just claims of our disabled soldiers and violated the pledge repeatedly made, whereby thousands of these noble wards of the nation were compelled to live upon the cold charity of the world:

Resolved, That we now demand that all the pensions of our crippled soldiers shall be so increased as to shield every one of them from daily want, without compelling them to take refuge in a so-called Soldiers' Home.

Resolved, That the present system of pension agencies is vicious and detrimental to the interests of those it is pretended to protect, and should be thoroughly investigated by Congress.

Charles Carroll, of Gallatin, was nominated for State Treasurer, and P. M. Etter, the Reform candidate, who endorsed the acts of the Convention and its platform, for State School Superintendent. The Convention then adjourned.

MO. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention met at Jefferson City, Missouri, on Aug. 26th, and organized by electing William P. Hall, President. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we arraign the National Republican Administration as having proven false to the true principles of the Government and to the Constitution in the revival of the worst features of the sedition law by the passage of an act known as the "Poland Libel Law," and as disclosed in the shameful Credit Mobilier and revenue motety frauds, and we denounce it as especially unworthy of the confidence of every man—Democratic or Republican—who voted for the equally flagrant increase of Congressional and Presidential salaries.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, believing it to be uncalled for by the blacks, and grossly unjust to whites; sure to work great injury to the cause of education throughout the nation, and possibly lead to a dangerous conflict between the two races. While thus declaring, we announce ourselves in a favor of a liberal system of education, for the benefit of the negro as well as the white children of Missouri, but are opposed to the mingling of the white and black races in our public schools or other educational institution.

Resolved, That beyond guaranteeing to each State a Republican form of government, neither the President nor Congress has the slightest right or justification for interfering with their domestic concerns, and that the personally irresponsible, wasteful and anarchical rule in South Carolina and Louisiana, and other Southern States, by which Republican institutions have been brought into general disrepute, is a natural result of the violation of this fundamental article of the Democratic creed.

Resolved, That the public debt should be paid in exact accordance with the contracts whereby it was created; that anything less would be repudiation, and that anything more would be an unjustifiable abuse of power by Congress in the interest of the bondholders, and to the detriment of every other class, that the 5-20 bonds authorized by the acts of February, 1862, and succeeding acts, are distinctly by their terms made payable in legal tender notes or greenbacks, and that act of March 18, 1869, whereby Congress solemnly pledged the faith of the United States to a coin redemption and an utterly unjustifiable usurpation of power.

Resolved, That while not conceding the right of the Government to issue and maintain a national paper currency, if this policy is to be persisted in we favor a repeal of the national banking law and the substitution of greenbacks to the extent of the national bank currency, thereby providing for an immediate corresponding redemption of our bonded indebtedness and a saving of twenty-four millions of interest annually to an over taxed people.

Resolved, That the evils necessarily attendant upon an irredeemable paper currency should be removed by a removal of the cause, and that as the first, and we believe the only necessary step to such a result, legal tender notes of the United States, in addition to being receivable in payment of debts and demands due to the United States and individuals, should also be made receivable for duties on imports.

Resolved, That railroads and all other corporations created for gain or profit, should be rendered subservient to the public good, that we demand such legislation upon the subject, both State and National, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and exaction.

Resolved, That we denounce the present tariff as having been concocted alone in the interest of Eastern manufacturers, and in lieu of it we recommend a tariff for revenue only that will do justice to all sections of the country.

Resolved, That while the West is heavily burdened to sustain the manufacturers, upwards of $100,000,000 is annually collected from us, in the shape of revenue tax on distilled and fermented spirits; the product of our grain and on tobacco, which by another unjust provision of the same law, the producers are prohibited from selling in the best markets, we, therefore demand, in a spirit of justice, that this law may be repealed, so that we may thereby be relieved from this unjust and partial system of taxation.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Missouri will elevate to office no man upon whose personal or political integrity there rests even a well-founded suspicion; that honesty and capability are the requisites for all candidates, and the officer who forgets that he is simply the servant of the people and seeks his own aggrandizement at public expense is personally dishonest, and should be pronounced by all honest men, without regard to party or past affiliation.

Returns from nearly half the counties in the State of Arkansas instruct for Baxter for governor at the approaching election.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 24th, the Conservative State Convention met. General Alexander Deelont was chosen temporary chairman. Every parish in the State but three was represented. Harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Later—The convention organized by electing R. H. Mow permanent President. The committee of twenty-one appointed to report on the platform and resolutions, also to designate a name for the People's Convention, will probably complete its labors to-morrow or Wednesday at farthest.

A Salt Lake dispatch says: "The County Treasurer of Toole county having refused to file the bonds of the non-Mormon Probate Judge elect, the case has been brought before the District Court to compel action. No decision is yet rendered, but further hearing in the case will be had on the 26th."

Mayor Wells was discharged by Commissioner Toohey to day from the complaint of interference with the last election.

English Grain Crops.

The Mark Lane Express says: "The bulk of the wheat crop is now safe. Another week of fine weather and the fields will be clear. The damp state of some samples shows that we had a narrow escape. Prices are now receding, in consequence of the belief that the crop is fully up to the average. Prices are very low in France, and English wheat is being shipped from there."

An Italian jury acquitted a prisoner on a most ingenious plea. A tax collector of Naples absconded with a large sum of public money. He was caught, brought back, tried, but the jury acquitted him because the money he had stolen was the people's money; and, as he was one of the people, he was part owner of that money, and of course it would be monstrous to convict a man of stealing what was his own.

The President has appointed Jas. Scott, of Ohio, Consul at Honolulu.

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—OF—
Politics for 1874.

IT continues the record from July, 1872, (when his Hand-Book for 1872 closed,) to the close of the late session of Congress, and will give *in an authentic form*, the action of the Government on all subjects of general interest, *for the last two years*. The record will be full, accurate and impartial. Among the contents will be:

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Also, Lists of Foreign Record and Field Commissioners, and First Grant's Cabinet; Platforms of various State Conventions; Election Returns for 1872, 1873 and 1874; Tables of Appropriations, of Receipts and Expenditures, of Public Debt, &c., and a variety of Miscellaneous facts—the whole forming an Indispensable Companion for Canvassers, and for all Politicians in the Pending Campaign. NOW READY.

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POSTPONEMENT.

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
DAY FIXED
AND A
FULL DRAWING ASSURED
ON
MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1874.

LAST CHANCE
FOR
AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

is the last which will ever be given under this charter and by the present management.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday, 30th Nov.,

that the music will be the best the country affords, and that

20,000 CASH GIFTS,
AGGREGATING
$2,500,000

will be distributed by lot among the

A WORD FROM WILLIAMS COUNTY.

Williams County, during the years immediately preceding the war, was somewhat noted for its anti-slavery tendencies. It could give a larger Abolition vote, in proportion to population, than any other County in Northwestern Ohio. During the war, this class of voters usually, if not invariably, acted with the Republican party, but in 1872, quite a large number in that county took rank as "Liberals," supporting GREELEY, and since then many of the Liberals have been disposed to co-operate with the Democrats whenever that party would show proper respect for their liberal allies. For a time, the Democrats were careful to cultivate the friendship of the Liberals, but that time has passed and now the Liberals are given the alternative to vote for the most rank copperheads or reunite with the Republican party. As an evidence of the course which will be pursued by them, we quote the following from a private letter received from a prominent Liberal of Williams county:

The Liberals, as they were termed two years ago, will nearly all vote for Pratt. I was one of them, but no Hurd in mine.

That undoubtedly expresses the feelings of every Liberal in Williams county, and in this Congressional district. It cannot be possible that any person who was opposed to slavery prior to the war, and who was in favor of sustaining the government against the assaults of the slave power, can give his support to FRANK HURD, who was opposed to the war and whose sympathies have ever been with the proslaverites—the men who are to-day seeking to involve the country in another war for the extermination or enslavement of the colored race.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

On the 28th of July we published in these columns, over the signature of "A SHIPPER," a communication charging irregular practices in the handling of grain at this point. With the knowledge we possess of the check, so to speak, between the shipper and his correspondent at Toledo, we should hesitate in admitting charges of so grave a character without a full knowledge of the responsibility of our correspondent. In this case having mislaid the correspondence, and "A SHIPPER," at our published request, failing to put in an appearance, thus depriving the parties in interest of an opportunity to vindicate themselves, it only remains for us to either give the charge seeming endorsement by silence or unqualifiedly disavow our belief of its truth. We do the latter unhesitatingly, and feel warranted in saying that the Toledo Board of Trade is ready at all times to meet issues of this character in a business like way, and trust the BLADE will not again be used as a medium through which to strike its members in the dark.

WOOD COUNTY NOMINATIONS

The Republicans of Wood county met in Convention at Bowling Green on Saturday to nominate their county ticket. The attendance was quite large, and while the contest for the nomination in some instances was spirited, the best of feeling prevailed throughout. The session of the Convention was protracted to a late hour in the evening. The ticket nominated, which is given elsewhere, gives general satisfaction and will command the full party vote. Some of the candidates will receive a large vote from the opposite party, possessing as they do the confidence and esteem of all parties. As a whole, the ticket is a strong one and with the proper effort can be elected by at least six hundred majority. PRATT was enthusiastically endorsed, and the Republicans of Wood county were never more determined to do their whole duty than now.

☞A prominent Republican in the Southeastern part of Wood county, desires us to say that the packages of the Toledo *Democrat and Herald* sent to him for distribution, make very good material for kindling fires these cool mornings. The Republicans of Wood county will not vote for an anti-war Democrat for Congress merely because their first choice was not nominated by the Republicans.

☞The *Democrat and Herald* not only denies that FRANK HURD owns stock in that paper, but says he has not sufficient influence with any stockholder to control his voice in the management of said paper. The *Dem Her.* may awake some fine morning and learn that it has been underestimating FRANK HURD's influence with leading Democrats.

☞The Buffalo *Courier* is disposed to read out of the party all Democrats who do not support its hard-money doctrines. It says, in speaking of the hard-money platform of Illinois, "Those who do not choose to train under it must go elsewhere." What does the *Democrat and Herald* say to that?

☞Hamilton County was left out in the cold by the Democratic State convention, and from pesent indications the Democracy of that county will let the Democracy in the balance of the State foot the campaign bills and elect the ticket, if they can.

☞The following, from the *Democrat and Herald* of Sunday morning, illustrates the harmony existing in the Democratic ranks:

The New York *World* has a two column double-headed article greeting the Illinois contractionists with the headline "All hail!" It should have been "All h—l!"

☞S. B. BERRY is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District, this State.

RESIGNED.—Mr. E. H. FIELD, for the past eight or ten years a well-known and popular conductor on the Detroit and Toledo Division of the L. S. & M. S. Railway, Monday sent in his resignation. MR. F. has made many warm friends with the traveling public, who will wish him success wherever he goes.

LAND SALE.—A sale was made this week to MR. AUSTIN BISHOP, of one-third interest in the Trowbridge tract of 21 acres, situated on Monroe street, and beyond the Milburn wagon works. The price paid was $1,000 per acre. As an illustration of the enchancement in value which has taken place in property in that neighborhood, it may be stated that four years ago, the tract sold for $400 per acre, on long time.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Completion and Formal Dedication of Salem Church, at the Corner of Vance and Division Streets.

The Evangelical Association, a denomination of Christians resembling the Methodists to a great extent in doctrine and forms of church government, but composed mainly of Germans and those of German descent, has been laboring for some years here, through the agency of the Rev. Mr. HASSENPFLUG, of Perrysburg, and has found the prospect of usefulness so inviting that it was decided at last to open a regular mission here, and put MR. HASSENPFLUG in charge.

To this end a fine lot having a front of 80 feet on Division street, and extending 140 feet along Vance street, was purchased last November, and early this spring the Society began the erection upon it of a neat little church and a residence for the pastor. The cost of the lot was $2,800, and buildings upon it will run the aggregate cost up to $9,000. The funds for this were supplied by the association.

The church, which has just been completed, is a very neat little frame affair, 20x50, painted very tastefully a granite color, and sanded to imitate stone. It has a seating capacity of 225, but can easily be made to accommodate 300.

The church was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The venerable Bishop YEAKEL officiated, and preached twice during the day,—in the afternoon in English and in German in the evening. The services were largely attended, the church being crowded. The work opens most promisingly.

A SIERRAN PRINCE.

A Young Grizzly Monarch Pays us a Visit.

Monday night, the Lake Shore train from the West brought in a couple of Canadian French *voyageurs*, or hunters, rather, from the Far West, who had in charge a young grizzly bear, about a year old, and considerably larger than the largest-sized Newfoundland dog. He was a peculiar looking chap, not at all like the general idea one has of bears. His big, clumsy ears, looked very awkward, but we suppose they suit their intended use very well, and enable him to hear all it is necessary for him to know. The queerest thing about him was his abnormally large haunches. He has a fancy for squatting in a semi-sitting posture, and then his haunches sit out on either side of his body, like those of an enormous bull-frog. He seemed to take to his captivity very kindly, although he was hampered with a chain and muzzle, which must have been extremely distateful to Sierran majesty. He manifested no repugnance to being touched by the curious crowd who were anxious to touch his soft warm coat; but sat around and knocked the sticks and stones within his reach with all the playfulness of a kitten romping with a ball of yarn. The said paws were furnished off with very wicked looking steel-hook like claws, sharp as needles, and unpleasantly suggestive of what use they might be put to when Monsieur Grizzly chose to have an emigrant for dinner. The *voyageurs* and their charge left by the next train for the east, where young Martin Bruin will shortly make his debut in a menagerie as the "Monarch of the Sierras."

PREMATURE.

He Thought He Loved Her, and then He Wasn't Sure About it—Always Think the Matter Over Before You Propose.

Joe —, of this city, was a Freshman at Cornell. He had long felt a preference for Miss Carrie —, also, of Toledo, and when he came home for the summer vacation, and they went rowing on the Maumee one evening, why the stillness of the water, the mellowness of the moonlight and the enticing solitude were too much for Joe, and after holding Carrie's little hand a while, and trying to teach her how to row on the same seat with him, which Carrie found quite difficult—especially as the oars were of the spoon fashion—he succumbed to the demoralizing influence of the scene, and proposed, and before you could say Tom Collins, he had a pretty girl sobbing in h's arms.

"It will be three years before I graduate. Can you wait until then, darling?"

Carrie was twenty-one, Joe nineteen. She seemed a little bit startled, but said: "Yes, love."

Joe had had time to think about it now, and there came into his mind a faint suggestion that he might have been just a trifle premature, and he wondered if he really loved Carrie.

"Father thinks I had better take a couple of years at the Yale Law School, after I get through the literary course," he faltered. A piteous expression was on Carrie's face, but it softened into one of calm resignation as she sighed, "Yes, love." But Joe heard her whisper faintly to herself, "Five years!" His guilty conscience confirmed the suspicion that he did not adore her as he should. He commenced with desperate calmness, and ended with a shriek: "Uncle says that I must finish off with four or five years in the German universities, and then *I want several years to travel!*"

Carrie looked wild and fainted. She has concluded she won't wait.

But then Joe is romantic and impulsive, and "him and her" may be united any time soon, for we think he loves her after all, and are sure he wouldn't be cruel enough to force her to go so very heavily into the old maid business.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Fatal Wounding of a Young Farmer at Millbury.

A sad result of the careless handling of fire-arms occurred at Millbury Station yesterday morning, causing the death of a young man in the prime of life, and bringing desolation to his young wife and child. The circumstances, as near as we can learn, are these: ANDREW HEPBURN was a young man of 30, who had resided in the neighborhood of Millbury for four or five years past, finding employment with the farmers. He was capable, industrious and steady, and soon rose to a fair degree of independence. Two years ago he married a young lady then living near Perrysburg, and a child one year old is the result of the union.

For some time the cats have been very annoying of nights in the vicinity of HEPBURN's house, and yesterday morning a young Frenchmen, whose name cannot be learned, but who had been working for HEPBURN, concluded to employ his Sunday leisure in a war of extermination upon the felines, and for that purpose prepared and loaded a large revolver, which was in the house. While handling this, it was accidentally discharged, and the ball passed through HEPBURN's lungs, who was standing near. He fell, and expired in less than five minutes. It is said that the shooting was so purely accidental, that there is no room for any accusation against the young Frenchman, who is nearly distracted at the result of his carelessness.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC.—Mr. G. W. SALTONSTALL, son of D. G. SALTONSTALL, of this city, who has always had a taste for machinery, is now one of the engineers of the large ocean steamer *City of Peking*, which is soon to sail from New York to San Francisco, thence to China. Mr. S. left Toledo some eight years ago, determined to make himself as nearly perfect as possible in the science. He was some two years in the celebrated Morgan works of New York, and after working in Jersey City for some time, became one of the engineers on the Pacific Mail steamer *Colima*, which position he left to secure the one he now has. His numerous friends in Toledo wish him great success in his journeyings, and trust that he may soon enjoy that distinction in the mechanical world which he so much desires.

—LOUIS YOUNG'S MAMMOTH BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—This popular place is one of the best places in the city to buy boots and shoes. The stock on hand cannot be surpassed for quality and style, and the prices are as reasonable as can be. We advise our readers who want to make good bargains to call on MR. YOUNG at 97 Summit street.

The track at the Fair Grounds is now open to all who desire to speed their horses. It has been improved very much this summer, and is now in excellent condition.

THE SCANDAL.

[*Concluded.*]

of December 30th, is in order in this connection, together with the further fact that she has ever since denied the truth of the charge when free from the dominating influence of her husband. She explicitly denies that the charge was adultery. We now see her coming before the Committee, with expressions of joy that at last she can come and speak the truth in the most solemn manner. She denies absolutely the charges, and proceeds to set forth facts and circumstances which demonstrate that this unhappy woman has for years been a plastic victim of extorted falsehoods. Tilton's allegation that she confessed to her mother, Mrs. Morse, is pronounced false by the mother, who testified before the Committee. The source of the scandal, then, is the alleged words of Mrs. Tilton, which she explains in such manner as to deprive the allegation of all force and credit. Then comes Mr. Beecher, who solemnly declares that whatever words, by whatever means, have been drawn from Mrs. Tilton by her husband, he is innocent of any impropriety towards her, whether relating to improper advances or to adultery.

AS TO MRS. TILTON'S ACTIONS.

It is not for the Committee to defend the course of Mrs. Tilton. Her conduct on any theory of human responsibility, is indefensible. Our hope is that it may be made clear, as the testimony affords much reason to believe it may, that this distressed woman was so beset by her designing husband, when in states of mind differing little, if at all, from mental aberration, brought on by illness and domestic sorrow and gloom, as to induce her at least possibly to make a charge of improper advances by Mr. Beecher, but when her attention was pointedly called to the great wrong she had done, she quickly took it back in sorrow and penitence as follows:

December 30, 1870.—Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter implicating my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, under assurance that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was pursuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it and recall all its statements. E. R. TILTON.

I desire to say especially that Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman.

E. R. TILTON.

There is medical testimony before the Committee, given by two eminent physicians, Doctors Menton and Corey, to the effect that such cases of mental power and domination by a husband of strong will over a wife weakened by disease and domestic trouble, are not unfrequent. Dr. Corey, who is eminent and has had large experience in mental diseases and phenomena, says that such conduct on the part of Mrs. Tilton, when subjected to the influence referred to, is even consistent with an honest mind. We observe that Mr. Moulton parades a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Tilton, in which she is a "perfect coward in his (Tilton's) presence," and "it is a physical impossibility to tell the truth." In another letter from same to same, she says: "With all my woman's soul, I am innocent of the crime of impure conduct alleged against me." In her statement procured under the direction of Tilton and Carpenter, of December 16, 1872, which was taken by them to Dr. Storrs, Mrs. Tilton shows that she was made to believe that a conspiracy was formed against her husband. Her words are: "Six months afterwards" (that is, after July 3d, 1870) "my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mr. Beecher had a part, to have an interview with Beecher." This refers to the interview of Tilton with Mr. Beecher procured by Moulton on the evening of December 30, 1870, when Tilton produced a written charge in two lines in the handwriting of Mrs. Tilton. It will be seen that it was under the influence of startling statements of conspiracy against her husband, that Mrs. Tilton was moved to appear to act on this occasion. We find her, subsequently, in a letter asking Mr. Beecher's forgiveness for the suffering she had caused him. We hear much from Tilton of confessions made by his wife to him. We are obliged to receive his statements on this point, if at all, without corroboration. But on one occasion, when Tilton was assailing his wife, we learn from the testimony of Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, in what manner Tilton's accusations were met by his wife:

Question—Did he (Tilton) at any time on this day say that she had made any confession to him in regard to Mr. Beecher?

Answer—He said she had confessed to him that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher. She (Mrs. Tilton) was present when he said that, and she said "Oh, Theodore, how can you tell that child such base lies?" And then she burst out crying.

Q.—When was that?

A.—This all occurred on the day that we went back, in the Fall of 1870.

This was the day when this witness testified that a scene of violence occured. The witness, believing that Tilton was about to strike his wife, interfered to save her, and was knocked down by Tilton. This witness is the same person, who, it is said by Tilton and Moulton, was sent to boarding school to get rid of her, because she had heard Tilton make charges against Mr. Beecher. It is further said that Mr. Beecher was so anxious to have her leave town and keep away that he paid some $2,000 for her school expenses. There was no doubt the $2,000 were paid, but for quite another purpose. Miss Turner and Mrs. Tilton both agree in saying that it was Tilton's plan to have her go away, because she had stated to her friends that Tilton had, twice attempted intimate relations with her while in bed during the absence of Mrs. Tilton in the country. Tilton was fast losing place and position because of his social views and practices and feared the girl's statement, who at that time was 20 years of age. The absurdity of such a position as that Mr. Beecher would invest $2,000 apiece to get persons to leave town, to whom Tilton had been peddling his scandal against him, is transparent. The persons to whom Tilton had talked, on some form of the scandal, at some times in one shape and then in another, were too numerous to justify an investment of $2,000 on each of them, by anybody whose wealth could not be counted by millions. It should be noted that just as Miss Turner was leaving for the boarding school, Tilton procured from her with the aid of his wife, a letter denying the reports of his improper liberties. Here again, we find Tilton a manufacturer of evidence. It is not for us to pass judgment on Mrs. Tilton uncharitably. She has suffered unparalleled trials. Moulton quotes here as saying in a letter to him, as we have seen, that it was physically impossible for her to tell the truth in her husband's presence. It will be noted that the pretended confession was obtained in that presence, and further that it was when she was away from him and from home at Schobarrie, that the stated her sin to be like that of Catherine Gaunt, an undue affection for her pastor. In this letter to her husband she says:

I felt unfaltering that the love I felt and received harmed no one, not even you, until the heavenly vision dawned upon me.

And again.

Oh, my dear Theodore, though your opinions are not restful or congenial to my soul, yet my integrity and purity are a sacred and a holy thing to me. Bless God with me for Catherine Gaunt and for all the sure leadings of an all-wise and loving Providence.

This letter was written June 29, 1871, about a year after the pretended confession. In no sense can its words be construed as referring to a adultery. Tilton, when before the Committee, when reference was first made to this Schobarie letter, seemed to think that the offense in the story of "Griffith Gaunt" was adultery, and accordingly relied upon this letter as incontroverible evidence of his charge. In this he is mistaken. It was a principle of the common law that a married woman cannot commit or be held to commit a crime perpetrated in the presence of her husband, and this upon the idea that the husband's presence and influence amount to duress, and that she is therefore not responsible. Whether it is necessary to invoke this rule of law to excuse Mrs. Tilton or not, we may see in what Tilton was able to extort from her without her volition or real assent, something of the reasons which moved the early expounders of the English common law to assert the doctrine referred.

IN CONCLUSION.

We have now reviewed, as briefly as we could, the evidence before us. There are many facts and details which we have not discussed. We have cited the more important of these and discussed the salient points. We have carefully examined the evidence relied upon by the accuser to sustain the charges, we are asked to believe.

FINALLY, WHO IS THIS ACCUSER,

That he makes so bold a face? We may learn from the testimony, as well as by common report, without descending to unpleasant particulars or personalities, that Theodore Tilton has in recent years become a very different man from what he was formerly reported to be. He will hardly deny that both before and after his espousal of the new marital philosophy, signs of degeneracy were setting in, which have made him a discredited man in this community in the new role. His culmination and downfall, are well stated in recent words by an able writer who in sketching his career, says that "in process of time, he came before the world as the endorser of Victoria C. Woodhull, and lent his name to a biography of her, which would have sunk any man's reputation anywhere, for common sense. Such a book is a tomb from which no author rises again." Such is the accuser.

WHO IS THE ACCUSED?

It is Henry Ward Beecher, the pastor of Plymouth Church. He has been a clergyman with harness on for forty years. Twenty-seven of these years he has been here, in this Church, which all the world knows has so often been stirred to good deeds and to a better life by his eloquence. The man has been living in the clear light of the noonday before his people and before all men a life of great Christian influence and incessant work. None have known him but to admire and love him. They who have been most intimate with him at home and abroad, report nothing of his life or conversation, but what comes of purity of soul. We are asked by Tilton and his coadjutor Moulton to believe that this man, with his long and useful life and high character to sustain him, is unworthy of our confidence or respect. Christian charity and great services, which are usually considered a tower of strength and defense, when one is assailed, are to go for naught, according to Tilton.

THE DEMAND OF MALICE.

We are invited to give up this loved and eminent man and to send him and his good name and fame into the vortex of moral destruction. We are to do this upon the absurd and contradictory assertions of Mr. Tilton, who in all this work does not succeed in disguising his malice and revengeful designs.

NO TRIBUNAL

administering justice, ever held a charge of adultery proved by mere alleged words, written or spoken, that are denied and not connected with circumstances and appearances pointing to the guilt of the accused. Upon a review of it all, the evidence relied upon by the accuser utterly fails to sustain the charges made.

We submit a complete stenographic copy of all the evidence before the Committee, with some unimportant exceptions.

STATEMENT OF CONCLUSIONS.

First—We find from the evidence, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time or times, or at the place or places, set forth in the third and fourth subdivisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any other time or place whatever.

Second—We find from the evidence, that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third—If this were a question of error of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easy to criticize, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, even to the extent of regrets and censure, we are sure that no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth—We find nothing whatever in the evidence, that should impair the confidence of Plymouth Church or the world, in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher, and now let "the peace of God that passeth all understanding rest and abide with" Plymouth Church and our beloved eminent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

HENRY W. SAGE,
AUGUSTUS STORRS,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN WINSLOW,
S. V. WHITE,
Committee of Investigation.

After the reception of the report, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the evidence laid before the Examining Committee, not only does not afford any foundation for putting the pastor of this Church, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, upon trial, but on the contrary, establishes to the perfect satisfaction of this Church, his entire innocence and absolute personal purity with respect to all charges now or heretofore made against him by Theodore Tilton.

Resolved, That our confidence and love for our pastor, so far from being diminished, are heightened and deepened by the unmerited sufferings which he so long endured, and that we welcome him with a sympathy more tender and a trust more unbounded than ever felt before, to his public labors among us, to his church, to our families, our homes, and our hearts.

RECEPTION OF THE REPORT.

During the reading of the report, frequent interruptions were caused by the applause, which followed the reading of certain passages, sustaining Mr. Beecher and outbursts of laughter were drawn out by any allusions to "mutual friend" Moulton and his participation in the matter. The concluding portion of the report and summing up of the Committee, were received with waving of handkerchiefs, hats and whatever else came handy, and the applause which greeted its ending was almost deafening.

At this point Mr. Moulton came into the front portion of the Church and took a seat alongside the platform and at the reporter's table. He pulled out a note book and pencil and prepared to take notes.

A gentleman rose up in the audience and requested permission to address the meeting. He was invited to the platform, where he gave the name of Mr. Blair. He moved that the report of the Committee be accepted and the resolutions adopted. He said the Committee had rendered their verdict, and it now remained for the people of Plymouth to endorse it, as it was now officially laid before them. He was satisfied this report would be accepted by all. If not, let any persons who were against, speak, or forever hold their tongue

MR. MOULTON HERE MADE A MOVEMENT

as if he was going to rise to his feet, but was restrained by some of those in his immediate vicinity. A call was now raised for Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond, who responded in a short speech. He recapitulated some portions of the evidence taken before the Committee, and in referring to Mr. Moulton's part in the affair, said: "Mr. Francis D. Moulton has tried to poison the minds of men against Mr. Beecher." This seemed to raise

MR. MOULTON'S IRE,

and, standing erect, he glared at the speaker and exclaimed twice in a loud voice: "You're a liar, sir. You're a liar, sir." Instantly all was confusion, men and women rose to their feet, the latter mounting on seats and joining in the cry with a hearty good will of "Put him out," "Shame, sir," mingled with loud and prolonged hissing, in the midst of which Mr. Halliday came forward, and making himself heard above the din, partially restored order, saying: 'Gentlemen, let him sit still and hear the truth." But

MOULTON STILL REMAINED

on his feet, saying: "I dare you to put me out!" A couple of police officers put in an appearance behind Mr. Moulton, and he resumed his seat. Order being partially restored, Mr. Raymond continued:

"Well, now I want to say something to you about blackmailers. [Cries of "Yes, go for the blackmailers."] He claimed that Mr. Tilton did not know where the money came from, but it was evident Mr. Moulton paid him money out of his own pocket. Was it upon his own insinuations, garbled languages and utterances? Was it upon this, he wanted to know if they were to wait and doubt. With regard to the pistol, it was not pretended by Mr. Beecher or advanced by Mr. Moulton, that under the influence of the pistol he was intimidated into any action. The story of the pistol was just this: It went to show the character of a man who went to call upon a minister with a pistol."

He concluded his address by stating that come what might, they would all stand by the man who had stood up so nobly for them.

The Chairman then put the question on receiving the report of the Committee and adopted the resolution offered. On motion, it was passed by a standing vote, with the waiving of hats and handkerchiefs, when the ayes were called for. But, when the nays were called,

FRANK MOULTON ONLY ROSE

and was greeted with a perfect storm of hisses, and another uproar succeeded, but was calmed in a slight degree when Mr. Gilbert rose and offered a resolution tendering thanks to the members of the committee for the faithful and impartial manner in which they had performed their duties, and also to counsel of the committee, for their valuable services. This was also adopted.

A motion was made to adjourn, but Mr. Halliday announced that the proceedings would terminate with the doxology. At this juncture.

MR. MOULTON AROSE

from his seat and pushed his way toward the door, through the surging crowd which blocked the passage. During his route, he was hissed on every side, and when he reached the hallway many hands were outstretched, as if to wreak vengeance upon him, but the crowd was kept off by police officers, who hurried him down the alley-way to where a carriage was in waiting, into which he was pushed rather than helped, and with a police officer standing on each side of the vehicle, it was driven rapidly away.

The audience then quietly dispersed.

BOWEN THE BOLD.

Demas Barnes has given bail in $15,000 in a suit for libel instituted against him by Henry C. Bowen.

Mr. Bowen has again sued the Brooklyn Eagle for libel, contained in an editorial of yesterday, laying his damages at $100,000.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE co-partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of C. W. & A. S. Hill, is dissolved. Business in the hands of the firm, and undisposed of, will be closed up by either partner, as clients may direct, otherwise unfinished business will receive the attention of both partners as before. Either partner is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

CHAS. W. HILL,
AVERY S. HILL.

Toledo, July 31, 1874.

A CARD.

MY object in receiving my son as a partner, was to prepare him for business in a more independent sphere; and, that object being in a manner attained, and my health having been so impaired as to prevent my doing a full share of professional labor, I recommend him to the continued favor of the public. I do not retire from the profession, but am not strong enough for more than partial work.

CHAS. W. HILL.

Toledo, September 1st, 1874.

CITY AND COUNTY FINANCES.

Semi-Annual Statement.

To the Commissioners of Lucas County:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your invitation, we have this day examined the vaults of the County Treasury, and find therein as follows:

Currency	$209,300 15
Vouchers	56,812 58
Total	$266,163 73

We have also examined the certified statement of the County Auditor and County Treasurer, also of the City Auditor and the Treasurer, and find the amounts due from Treasurer as per statement as follows:

Due County	$ 42,600 64
Due City	223,563 09
Total	$266,163 73

CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE,
M. NEARING,
C. F. ADAMS.

Toledo, September 1st, 1874.

We hereby certify that the following is a correct statement of the several funds belonging to the City of Toledo in the County Treasury at the close of business, on the 31st day of August, 1874:

O. KLEMM, City Auditor.
J. S. KOUNTZ, City Treasurer.

Funds.	Amount.
Adams Street Improvement	$ 340 23
Bridge	4,582 50
Alley Opening No. 8	990 05
Bridge Street Grade	411 81
Broadway Damages	71 64
Broadway Planking Nos. 1 and 2	1,516 69
Beacon Street Grade	451 61
Chestnut Street Grade	87 09
Congress Street Grade	313 20
Collingwood Avenue Extension	3,615 19
Collingwood Avenue Grade	1,204 00
Carroll Street Grade	86 22
Cherry Street Grade	642 45
Champlain Street Extension	1,068 80
Cherry Street Paving	4,947 28
Erie Street Paving	7,626 24
Eleventh Street Opening	625 26
Eagle Lane Paving	374 23
Fire Department	10,515 56
Fourth Street Grade	57 57
Division Street Extension	3,764 24
Division Street Grade	385 46
General Fund	17,297 41
Elm Street Grade	4,747 23
Elm Street Paving	2,768 74
Elm Street Paving No. 2	3,000 00
Erie Street Planking Nos. 1 and 2	963 06
Hamilton Street Improvement	62 79
House of Refuge	285 10
Huron Street Paving Nos. 1 and 2	7,918 78
Hall Street Grade	270 25
Infirmary	3,106 68
Interest	2,450 95
Lagrange Street Paving	99 89
Lucas Street Grade	2,659 66
Mill Alley Extension	696 06
Monroe Street Paving	58 01
Michigan Street Grade	195 83
Mulberry Street Grade No. 2	98 20
Nicholson Royalty	3,652 89
Magnolia Street Grade	736 58
Oak Street Grade	195 21
Ottawa Street Improvement	653 97
Ontario Street Grade No. 2	567 98
Police Board	183 67
Morris Street Grade	159 08
Newton Street Grade	272 35
Ottawa Street Planking	238 35
General Road	1,857 05
Platt Street Grade	5,447 27
Sinking	5,109 5;
Segur Avenue Grade	900 28
Sidewalk	963 68
St. Clair Street Improvement	6,130 34
Street Improvement and Repair	4,476 74
Sanitary and Street Cleaning	5,864 06
St. Clair Street Damages	211 38
Stanton Street Grade	87 46
Sundry Sewers	17,285 56
Toledo & Woodville Railroad	15,928 54
Tenth Street Grade	179 31
Vance Street Grade	824 01
Water Street Grade	8,562 95
Water Works, Interest and Sinking	24,078 84
Woodruff Avenue Extension	24 56
Water Works Board	8,880 00
Wade Street Grade	478 06
Walnut Street Paving	989 55
Williams Street Grade	1,436 59
Vine Street Grade	797 89
Water Rent	8,011 26
Deficiency	585 97
Bancroft Street Grade, Nos. 1 and 2	5,729 00
Collingwood Avenue Grade, No. 3	1,211 84
Second Street Grade	5,396 87
Total	$221,262 69

We hereby certify that the following is a correct statement of the several Funds belonging to Lucas County, in the Lucas County Treasury, at the close of business, on the 31st day of August, 1874:

Asylum Fund	$6,436 64
Building Fund	7,741 32
Bridge Fund	8,198 46
Debt and Expense Fund	8,374 60
Infirmary Fund	3,009 27
Ordinary Fund	1,586 75
Ditch Carroll	27 58
Ditch No. 21, Enlargement	198 64
" " 30	41 58
" " 65	208 39
" " 71	69 19
" " 72½	84 84
" " 74	131 68
" " 85	34 07
" Blue Creek Clearing	1 50
Brown Avenue Road Improvement	1,178 88
Chase Road Improvement	336 70
Cole Road Improvement	573 76
Detroit Avenue Improvement	111 21
Dorr Street Improvement	7 50
Indiana Road Improvement	131 69
Lagrange Street Road Improvement	230 30
Monclova Road Improvement	108 49
Lagrange Street 10 mill Improvement	245 21
Road No. 26, 10 mill Improvement	16 01
" " 28 and 318, 10-mill "	308 42
" " 368, 10-mill improvement	36 41
" " 276 " "	10 05
River Road, Toledo to Maumee	154 73
Roads Nos. 279 and 281	172 13
River Road No. 277	191 08
State Road Improvement	468 87
Toledo & Manhattan Plank	929 61
Fork of Roads Road Improvement	528 48
Section 16, Principal Fund	576 21
Section 16, Interest Fund	1,349 38
Tax Sale, Redemption Fund	48 31
Teacher's Institute Fund	181 45
Monclova Township, Ditch No. 1	41 70
Oregon " " " 22	10 15
Providence " Fund	288 85
" " Ditch No. 29	51 24
" " " " 26	1 01
Swanton " Fund	468 59
Toledo Library Fund	2,225 01
Total	$43,650 01

R. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
J. S. KOUNTZ, County Treasurer.

Toledo, O., Aug. 31st, 1874.

Republican Convention.

THE Republican Voters of Lucas County are hereby requested to meet in their respective election precincts at the usual places of holding elections, on

Monday, the 7th day of September, 1874,

at 7½ o'clock, P. M., (or at such other time or place as may be designated by the local committees of such precincts), for the purpose of choosing delegates to a County Convention to be held at Lyceum Hall, in the City of Toledo, on

Wednesday, the 9th day of September,

1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention thus called will proceed to nominate candidates for the county offices to be filled at the October election, as follows:

One County Auditor.
One County Recorder.
One County Surveyor.
One County Commissioner.
One County Infirmary Director.

The Convention will also appoint such number of Delegates as the Republican voters of Lucas County may be entitled to as their representation in a Convention to be called to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the First Sub-Division of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio, and transact such other business as usually and properly devolves upon a Republican County Convention.

The representation of the several election precincts in the County Convention will be one delegate from each Ward, Township, and precinct, and one additional delegate for every 40 votes and every fraction of 20 votes or over, cast for Governor E. F. Noyes at the election in October, 1873. This apportionment will give the various precincts the following representation:

Adams precincts, No. 1	3
" " No. 2	3
Manhattan	4
Monclova	4
Oregon	4
Providence	3
Richfield	3
Spencer	2
Springfield	3
Swanton	2
Sylvania	5
Washington	4
Waterville	2
Waynesfield	3
Whitehouse	3
Maumee, First Ward	3
" Second Ward	3
" Third Ward	2
Toledo, First Ward	11
" Second Ward	12
" Third Ward	16
" Fourth Ward	9
" Fifth Ward	10
" Sixth Ward	14
" Seventh Ward	10
" Eighth Ward	5

ROBERT McCUNE,
R. T. GERR,
WM. BRYAN,
D. R. AUSTIN,
T. S. MERRILL,
G. W. NORTON,
WILLIAM BENZLER,
Republican Central Committee of Lucas County.

Republican Judicial Convention.

A DELEGATE CONVENTION of the Republican electors of the First Sub-Division of the 4th Judicial District of Ohio will be held a Clyde, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874,

At 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be one (1) vote for every 100 votes cast for Gen'l Noyes for Governor at the October election in 1873, and one additional vote for every fraction of fifty or over, giving the several counties comprising this Sub-Division the following representation:

	Votes.	Delegates.
Erie	1,998	20
Huron	2,626	26
Lucas	4,201	42
Ottawa	772	8
Sandusky	2,025	20
Full delegation		116

E. M. COLVER,
WM. B. WOOLVERTON,
B. W. ROUSE,
JOHN KELLEY,
A. H. BALDEY,
Republican Committee of the First Sub-Division of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio.

FOR SALE—Half interest in the Birmingham Great Mills, on the Vermilion River, in Erie County. The Mill is stone, with three runs of burr stones, and all modern improvements; any saw Mill attached, with water and steam and about 40 acres of land. Also, for sale, the Homestead of the late Hanna Wood; nice house and fruit, and six acres of land, will be sold together or singly. Apply to T. S. FULLER, Administrator, 315 Summit street, Toledo; or GEO. S. WOOD, Birmingham, Erie County, Ohio.

STRAYED OR STOLEN — COW — A three year old white and red Cow, with one straight horn and one hanging somewhat. Any person giving information will be rewarded. Address JOHN CABLE, Blade Office.

The Markets.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cotton is dull; 16¾c for middling uplands. Flour to-day is steady and in moderate demand; receipts 18,000 bbls; sales 8,500 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat is firm and in moderate demand; receipts 165,000 bu; sales 90,000 bu; 147@148c for No 2 Chicago; 119@120c for No 1 Milwaukee; 122@125c for No 1 spring. Rye is quiet. Corn is firmer; receipts 120,000 bu; sales 42,000 bu; 83½c for western mixed. Barley nominal. Oats—the market to-day is reported firmer; receipts 16,000 bushels; sales 25,000 bu; 51c for new mixed western 51@57c for do. white. Pork quiet, $27 75 for new mess. Cut Meats quiet. Beef is nominal for western. Lard is heavy; 11½c for steam. Whiskey—103c. Sugar is firm. Pet